The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 4 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1916 PRICE THREE CENTS

M. E. CONFERENCE

48th Session Will Convene in Union M. E. Church

BISHOP BERRY WILL PRESIDE

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Wilmington Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Union Church, Wilmington, Wednesday, March, 29 next. Bishop Joseph F. Berry, of Philadelphia, who has residential supervision over this Conference, will be the presiding officer.

More than passing interest will attend the proceedings of this year's session, as it is the last one for the present quadremium, which will end with convening of the General Conference, which is the law-making body of the church, at Saratoga Springs, next May. This being the session immediately preceding the meeting of the General Conference, there will be elected four delegates as this Conference's representatives in the General Conference. There will meet at the same time as the Annual Conference, the Lay Electoral Conference, which is composed of one delegate from each pastorial charge within the bounds of the Conference. The Lay Electoral Conference will elect four delegates to the General Conference, it having equal representation with the Annual Conference.

In the matter of selecting the delegates, there will be very much interest taken, since it is no small honor to be elected a delegate to this great Conference, which a very discriminating writer sometime ago characterized as the greatest religious convocation since the Council of Nice.

At the session of the Annual Conference, in March, there will be unusual concern about the matter of appointments. It is generally conceded that there will be a big shake-up, even greater than at any time in recent years. The appointment of three district superintendents will make this more likely than it otherwise would be. The Rev. E. L. Hoffecker, of Wilmington; Rev. Robert Watt, of Easton, and Rev. R. K. Stevenson, of Dover, will have served their respective districts for six consecutive years, and the law of the church makes this the limit.

Speculation is rife as to who the Bishop will name as their successors, and he will no doubt have a good many would-be advisors, and lots of the "brethren", both lay and ministerial, will be very free, if a chance is given them, to tell the Bishop just "who ought to be WHO."

TOWNSEND HONOR ROLL

The following pupils have received an average of 90 per cent or more for the past month:

10th grade—Reba Rittenhouse, Miriam Hutchison, Leola Ratledge, Dollie Hammond.

9th grade—Gladys Pollitt, Leilah Money, Karlene Hart, Irving Hart.

8th grade—Florence Unruh, Helen Pritchard.

7th grade—Mabel Shockley, Maud Bramble, Charles Trealeaven.

6th grade—Paul Hodgson, John Treleaven, Georgie Wiggin, Clara Unruh, Elsie Landon, Pearla Wells, Ralph Heinold.

5th grade—Margaret Wilson Junior Reynolds, Edna Reynolds.

4th grade—Mary Watts, Myrtle Ivory Mary Schwatka, Etta Skeggs, Grace Guessford, Lillian West, Elmer Pritchard, John Hutchison.

3d grade—Lillian Alfree, Virginia Wells, Davis Staats, Bradford Naylor Rolland Austin, Henry Graves, William Pinder, Elizabeth Watts,

2d grade—Willie Coleman, Walter M. Lee, Dallas Carrow, Walter H, Lee, Martha Weldon, John Reynolds, Katharine Wiggin, Edna Jones.

1st grade—Clara Vanhorn, Violet Wilber, Gladys Austin, Frank Wells, Mahlon Graves, Edward Pinder, Nina Willey.

Fogel & Burstan never had such a White Sale—such fine Goods, such low prices!

Plea For War Sufferers!

Three Million Jews in Europe destitute!

An American war correspondent says 1,500,000 Jews are homeless and starving in Russia alone. In Galicia, more than 600,000 are destitute. Many Galician Jews have been escaping from enforced Service in the Russian armies to save their wives and daughters from brutal treatment. Hundreds of little children lost in the exodus from Galicia. Including those in Palestine and the Balkans 3,000,000 Jews are suffering from hunger, cold and brutality. The American Jew's War Relief Committee are collecting contributions and forwarding them wherever most needed. Let us, too, pity with our purses these unfortunates!—READER.

Forest Church Notes.

Sunday January 23, 1916.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with Sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor Service. Topic "Amusement that is Worth While."

7.30 P. M. Evening Service with Sermon.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

The Parent-Teacher Association held an open meeting in the assembly room of the High School last Friday night, with a large attendance. Mrs. John B. Cleaver presided. A very interesting musical program was given by the pupils and teachers of the school which included singing, "Delaware", by the assemblage. Misses Florence Kohl, Grace Brady, Clara Brady, Helen McWhorter, Mildred Freeman, Grace Carpenter and Marion Armstrong rendered several fine selections. William Meyers and Miss Louise Ratledge sang solos.

After the musical program, the president introduced Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State commissioner of education, who spoke of educational conditions in the State. He recommended some reforms which the next Legislature will be asked to inaugurate, including the card record system in all schools, and some changes in the present compulsory education laws—raising the limit of the minimum attendance and compelling every child to stay in school until it shall have passed some grade to be decided later, probably the sixth or seventh.

Prof. E. L. Cross, county school superintendent, referred to the excellent work being done through the county by the Parent-Teacher Associations.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

January 23d. The Third Sunday after Epiphany.

Divine Service: Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30.

Sunday School session at 11.45.

Evening Prayer and Address 7.30.

Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Meetings: The Parish Guild on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Sunday School Institute of the Diocese of Delaware will be held in Immanuel Church Highlands, January 27th, at 2.30 and 8 P. M. Lunch will be served at one o'clock and supper at 6 P. M., to all out of town delegates and Clergy. Delegates will be entertained over night if names are sent in at once to the secretary, Miss Lucie S. Primrose, Richardson Park, Del.

What is your Life?

Is it merely a vapor? Or is it a vital force, growing stronger and stronger every day under Christian influences—that cannot die—some day to enjoy the bliss of heaven? Is your life a vapor life or a Christian life? You were never called upon to answer a more important question.

There are plenty of vapor lives—we all know that. The only question is whether yours is one of them. Many a business man is absorbed in a business that appears for a little while and then vanishes away. Many a man stores up wealth by skill and care—but it never lasts—somebody will soon waste it on some vapor any a mother gives her labor and devotion to a home that is only a vapor. Many a man goes to his daily task and works to live, and lives to work and sleeps to be able to work another day, and eats to live—the toiling masses—with little ambition and less chance—how it makes one's heart ache to look upon millions of men in our land with no higher thought than a vapor—and how soon it will vanish away. Plenty of vapor lives everywhere.

Why this miserable failure? It need not be. Christ has a message to give to each one of us that gives a life that knows no such word as failure. He nourishes and sustains a life that while it is busy with the things that vanish has a motive and an inspiration that gives a higher purpose to each duty and pleasure and says with St. Paul: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

This is the life the Christian Church seeks to strengthen. This community needs the message and the inspiration for better things. Come with us and we will do thee good. Come, and consider the issues of life. Answer the question: What is your life? Not in terms of failure, but of victory.

The Rev. C. E. Betticher a missionary who formerly labored in Alaska, and who has spoken to the Auxiliaries of St. Anne's Parish on several occasions has been appointed as manager editor of the 'Spirit of Missions' the official missionary organ of the Episcopal Church.

Little Legislature

The Delaware Legislative Auditing Committee, familiarly known as "The Little Legislature", which convened at Dover Tuesday and will be in session for several weeks in auditing the books and accounts of the State officers will include, Senator Barnard and Hoffecker, Representatives Hill and Evans Republicans and Hall, Democrat. The former custom has always been in the Senate to name one Republican and one Democrat, while in the house, the majority membership of the committee is selected from the majority in control of the House.

Watch next week for delayed Big Ad. of Globe Clothing Store, telling about many Bargains in Clothes etc.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Sallie Kumpel spent several days in Philadelphia.

Miss Nellie Rothwell is quite ill at her home on Cass street.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Martin B. Burris is able to be out after a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker visited relatives in Wilmington part of last week.

Mrs. Edward Hearne, of Washington is visiting her sister Miss Mollie Wilson.

Miss Helen Jones spent last week with Miss Beulah Travers, at Easton, Md.

Miss Alberta Cochran visited Mrs. Harmon Reynolds at Townsend this week.

Miss Blanche Deakyne visited Miss Estelle Beasten in Wilmington last week.

Irving Roberts, of Wilmington, spent last Sunday with his mother Mrs. H. D. Roberts.

Miss Lena V. Staats spent the week-end with Mrs. James D. Davis Jr., at Galena, Md.

Miss Stella Reihm is on an extended visit to her sister Mrs. T. Bayard Jones, of Wilmington.

Miss Sarah Kates, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. B Kates.

Miss Ada Scott attended the Penn-Princeton basketball game in Philadelphia, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fenner, of Sharon Hill, Pa., spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. J. R. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lynch, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Buehm.

Miss Nellie Janvier was a guest at the opening dinner at the Richardson House in Dover last week.

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre and Mrs. Frank Hetzel are spending the week with relatives in Milford and Fredirica.

Mrs. Buelah Burnham and Miss Pauline Burnham, of Wilmington, were over Sunday visitors with friends here.

Mrs. Howard A. Pool will attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Clubs to be held at Delmar next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Northrup and little daughter Anna, spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. Paul Gillis, in Wilmington.

Mr. George S. Reihm, of this town, has been visiting in Philadelphia and Darby, and on his return home stopped to visit his sister Mrs. T. Bayard Jones, of Wilmington.

ODESSA

Miss Frances Davis is visiting friends at Church Hill, Md.

Edward Peckard, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents.

B. Sacks and family visited relatives in Wilmington this week.

William C. Rhein is visiting relatives in Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Delaware Lightcap, of Dover Academy, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Martha Andrews, of Chester, spent Sunday with her father Capt. John Morris.

Miss Viola Smith who has been at home for a week returned to Delaware College on Monday.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, Forgiving Enemies. Leader, Mrs. I. G. Webb. Everybody welcome

Annual Services are being held this week at St. Pauls M. E. Church. The pastor Rev. H. C. Shipley urges all who possibly can to be present.

The members of the League of Service of the Drawyers Presbyterian Church held a special business meeting on Wednesday evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. McLaurie.

Exciting Class Game

A series of Basket-Ball games, for the championship of the High School was begun last Friday night, January 14th, when the Seniors were badly defeated by the Freshmen. Their defeat was due to the absence of one of their best players. The line-up was as follows; Freshmen—Grace Brady, forward; Grace Carpenter forward; Bertha Ratledge, center; Florence Kohl, guard; Millie Rosenberg, guard; sub. Frances Cochran, guard. Seniors—Helen McWhorter, forward; Fannie Rosenberg, forward; Edna Carpenter, center; Gertrude Palmer, guard; Jessie Kohl, guard.

Firemen Elect Directors

The annual meeting of the Chesapeake City Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, wrs held Thursday, and the following directors were elected to serve for 1916: C. P. W. Lake, Joseph Schafer, Jr., George Morgan, Charles C. Banks and A. E. Hague. William Schafer was elected chief engineer and John M. Reed, Jr., chief pipeman.

WILSON NAMES JEWS' DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—In response to the Senate resolution requesting him to do so, President Wilson today issued a proclamation designating January 27, as a day upon which Americans may make contributions for the relief of suffering Jews in Europe. The President's proclamation recites the resolution, which says that 9,000,000 Jews are in the warring countries, that the majority of them are destitute of food, shelter and clothing, and that millions of them have been driven from their homes, and continues:

And, whereas, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to tend the war-stricken people of a race which has given to the United States so many worthy citizens.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim January 27, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Jewish people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

All persons wishing to help these poor sufferers can do so thru the Peoples National Bank which has kindly offered to receive all such gifts.

Middletown has always generously responded to like worthy causes where human beings were in great need, will we believe, also aid this very worthy causa.

TYPHOID FEVER REDUCED

Reduction in typhoid fever and improvement in sanitary conditions have followed the intensive investigations of rural communities carried on by the United States Public Health Service in co-operation with local and State health officers, according to the annual report of the Surgeon General of that Service. During the past fiscal year 16,369 rural homes in eight different states were visited and many of them re-visited. In each of these homes information was obtained as to the prevalence of disease and insanitary conditions and a complete sanitary survey of the premises conducted. This was followed by reinspections to determine if remedial measures had been instituted. In but a relatively small percentage of the cases did the persons concerned, after having their attention drawn to the danger of a particular unhygienic condition, fail to inaugurate corrective measures. Stimulus was given to the work by means of public lectures, the formation of active sanitary organizations, and the enlisting of all public spirited citizens in the campaigns for reform. Public buildings were also inspected and local authorities given expert advice in solving such sanitary problems as the disposal of excreta, the prevention of soil pollution, and the maintenance of pure water supplies.

The surveys made during the year 1914 had shown that in rural communities less than one per cent. of the homes had sanitary toilets and that more than fifty per cent. of the people were using water from polluted sources. This condition, according to the Public Health Service, made the rural sanitation question loom large among the matters vitally affecting the welfare of the nation. Following these studies and as a result of the interest aroused, the typhoid fever rate, an excellent indicator of the sanitary status of a community, has in some places frequently been cut to one quarter of its previous figure. In Berkeley County, West Virginia, the cases of typhoid fever were reduced from 249 to 40 in one year. In Orange County, North Carolina, the rural sanitation campaign resulted in a reduction of the cases from 59 to 17.

The tangible results of operations in rural sanitation indicate that marked advancemen in maintaing hygienic and satisfactory surroundings in country districts is possible by the application of the common principles of preventive medicine. Insanitary conditions exist largely because they are not known to be such. Actual demonstrations of their harmfulness, together with definite recommendations for their correction, remains one of the most gratifying and successful methods for instituting reforms and has been, in the experience of the Public Health Service, invariably accompanied by definite and measureable results.

Our Big Ad. delayed, but appears next week sure! Money in it for YOU!

Globe Clothing Store.

New Century Club

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Eastman of Wilmington very pleasantly entertained the members of the New Century Club on Tuesday afternoon, by giving an Edison Disc Phonograph Recital in the Parish House The room was nearly filled with members and invited guests.

On next Tuesday afternoon the program was to have been: "A Home For the Feeble minded", Mrs. Seldon S. Deemer, New Castle. But as Mrs. Deemer is unable to be present on that day, the program will be changed and the day will be a "Delaware Day" with reminiscences of local history, by members and perhaps some who are not members. There will be an interesting program and visitors will be cordially welcomed.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be closed for a week after February 6th, for repairs unless closed sooner by ice.

Railroad carpenters engaged in putting a new floor in the station at Middletown found six gold watch cases under the old floor.

Governor Miller has appointed Charles C. Kurtz, of Wilmington a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Farnhurst to succeed William H. Swift resigned.

A meeting of the Law and Order Society will be held in the assembly room of the High School, on Saturday, January 29th, at 3.30 o'clock P. M. Everyone interested is earnestly urged to be present.

The "500" card club was entertained by Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Harry Brady won first prize; Miss Clara Willits, the second, and the guests prize was secured by Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran.

After October first the hours for the Middletown Public Library will be:—Tuesday, 3.30 to 5 P. M.; Friday, 7 to 8.30 P. M.; Saturday, 3 to 5 P. M. The Library will be open on Tuesday evenings for school children exclusively.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending Jan. 13th: Misses Emma K. Longencker, Mary Harris, Lillie Blake, Hannah Tiller, Lillie Sliney, Mr. Robert Moore (2).

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoples National Bank on Saturday last, Mr. Jefferson B. Foard was elected Vice President in place of Mr. T. C. Cruickshank, who resigned on account of failing health.

The State Board of Education meeting at Dover, added Maryland State Normal School, Baltimore, and Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, to the schools and colleges from which students will be received to teach in Delaware without taking an examination.

The citizens of Middletown awakened Sunday morning to find the ground covered with a thin blanket of snow. During the day the weather moderated but before the churches had let out it began snowing again and by Monday morning there was more snow and a drop in temperature to 10 degrees above zero.

William Smith Hall, the main building of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., was completely wrecked by fire early Sunday. So rapidly did the flames spread that all the archives including many historic documents, some of them in the handwriting of George Washington, were burned. The building cost $75,000.

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

January 23d. The revival meetings at Bethesda are forging ahead with good success. While the weather conditions have not been favorable, yet the attendance has been very good, and the meetings have resulted in quickening the church, and to date seven persons have professed conversion. The measure of success depends upon the interest, effort and prayer we invest in these services. The cottage prayer-meetings, which are being held nightly, have contributed in no small degree to our success. The meeting will close whenever there is any lagging in interest. The question for the church to ask is, "Am I, as a member, doing what I can to assist the pastor in this campaign?" Miss Shay is all that one could desire as a helper. We are planning for a great day next Sunday. An opportunity will be given at the morning service for new converts to join the church on probation, also for probationers to come into full membership. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Miss Shay will give the altar call and sing at each service.

Sunday School at 2 P. M. We greatly desire a full attendance.

Brotherhood Devotional meeting at 9.30 A. M.

Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M. Miss Shay will be present to assist in the service, All the Juniors are urged to be present.

WARWICK

Mr. S. H. Dunyea has been confined to his home with LaGrippe.

Aid Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Price on Thursday evening.

Preaching Sunday morning at the usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

Christian Endeavor social met at the home of Mrs. Verena Vinyard on Friday evening last.

Miss Mamie Merritt returned home on Saturday after visiting friends in Kennett Square, Pa.

Mr. Stanley McCubbin and family moved to town on Wednesday where he will engage in store business.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt and Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson were guests of Mrs. R.D. Aiken near Chesapeake City, Monday and Tuesday.

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our many friends who befriended us in that sad hour of trouble through the sickness and death of our dear beloved father, Cornelius Conard.

Sons and Daughter.

PENINSULA FARMERS

The past year was not a profitable one for Peninsula farmers, but we look forward to 1916 to be a good year for them. With every city in the country and every place north and south that has manufacturing enterprises, busy—the people have money and they will need all the fruit that can be raised—all the wheat and corn products—all the vegetables and fowls that can be supplied and as a consequence the demand will be great and prices firm From every other section of the country but the Peninsula there is great prosperity among the farmers even now, and their crops were never better and prosperity never greater than in 1915. The story of 1915 on the Peninsula is told by Dun's Commercial Agency and it is not a very pleasant one to read. The Wilmington Morning News says: "The wheat crop was from 30 to 40 per cent. less than during 1914, and the corn crop 40 per cent less. This loss, of course, has seriously affected the farmers, giving them less money to spend. Not only this but the farmers have had much difficulty securing labor, a difficulty that is not likely to be soon overcome. Thus while the expenses of the farmers have been higher in almost every direction, their incomes have been lower, and consequently their purchasing power has been reduced.

Not only have the Peninsula farmers been disappointed in their light grain crops, but the pack of tomatoes was far less during 1915 than in 1914, and therefore, fewer tomatoes were sold bo the farmers. The canners during 1914 outran the demand and they slowed down last year. Not so many cases of tomatoes are now on hand and probably the stock will soon be disposed of, so that the coming year will be much brighter for the farmers who raise tomatoes and for the canners. An encouraging sign for them is the advancing price of canned tomatoes.

LEWES SUFFRAGE CLUB

Mrs. William Marshall was elected chairman of the Lewes branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a meeting held at her home in Lewes on Saturday afternoon. Other officers of the organization are as follows: Mrs. Walter Virdin, first vice-president; Mrs. Charles Johnston, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Carpenter, third vice president; Mrs. Joseph Metcalf, secretary; W. F. Atkins, treasurer.

Miss Clara Louise Rowe, the organizer for Delaware, was the speaker of the afternoon. She outlined the work for the branch and explained the policy of the Congressional Union. The committee will make immediate arrangements to have a meeting for the tourists, Mrs. Victor duPont, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Miss Ella Reigal, when they arrive in Lewes in their tour of the State. Miss Rowe said that the object of this tour was to arouse public sentiment and to arrange with each branch to send delegates to a county conference later.

Miss Rowe also gave a short suffrage talk and said in part: "In 12 States women have a voice in deciding their own affairs, in planning the conditions under which they must live. The women of the Western States have found the ballot such an asset in their greater housekeeping that they are willing to send us help, and give their support and strength to the unfranchised women of the east."

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ellison Jr., spent Monday last in Elkton, Md.

Mrs. Geoffrey Hunt, of Philadelphia, is visiting her father Dr. C. C. Laws.

The Ladies Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Clayton on Thursday.

Miss Rebecca Brown is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.

Miss Hannah R. Bouchelle is the guest of the Misses Sullivan, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Julian Downey, of La Plata, Md., is spending some time with her mother here.

Mrs. Emma Craig is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bouchelle on the Manor.

The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. James S. Hopper on Thursday.

The members of Masonic Lodge wil hold a business meeting and banquet in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, January 25th.

Misses Jennie and Nellie Bishop, of Warwick, Md., spent several days this week with brothers Messrs. Edgar and Lester Bishop near town.

Mrs. E. A. Beauchamp will close the "Eureka" on Monday, January 23d for six weeks during which time she will visit the Millinery shops in New York and Baltimore, also friends in southern Maryland.

White Sale—Biggest! Best! Cheapest! and alas! the LAST at such low prices. Read our ad. for reasons. Fogel & Burstan.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Miss Mary E. Rich Spoke Before the New Century Club

SENATOR MADE AN ADDRESS

On Tuesday, January 11, Miss Mary E. Rich, professor of education at the Women's College talked before the Middletown New Century Club on "The Value of the Circulating Library." At Talleyville, on Jan. 13, Prof. Rich addressed the Farmers' Institute. Her subject was, "Present Day Truths in Education." On Friday, Jan. 14, she spoke at Bear Station on the question, "Why Have a Parent-Teachers' Association?"

Miss Elizabeth Jefferson, extension worker in home economics at the Women's College, has spent the past week at Lincoln City, working with the older girls in the public school. She introduced elementary work in cookery and sewing, which was enthusiastically received. Every morning, at the lunch hour, the girls had prepared some hot dish which they served to the rest of the school. Mrs. Gray, the teacher of the school said emphatically that this hot food at the lunch hour stimulated the boys and girls to do better and more attentive work through the rest of the session. The special work closed on Thursday night with a program, prepared under the joint direction of Mrs. Gray and Miss Jefferson, in which the children of the school were the chief participants.

PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT

The students and faculty of the Women's College were pleasantly entertained on Saturday evening, January 15, by vocal music and aesthetic dancing. Miss Isabelle Wales, accompanied by Mr. Wyatt, sang a number of charming song in English and French. Miss Bessie DuSont, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Pyle, gave an exhibition of several aesthetic dances; and also, with Mr. Ashton as a partner, did some ballroom fancy dancing.

HOBBIES

On Friday, Jan. 14, Prof. H. K. Preston spoke in chapel on "Hobbies". He said, in part: "In order to keep mentally and physically balanced every one should have an avocation or a hobby. We are all prone to specialize, to direct our attention to one line of endeavor. This is especially true in our efforts to make a living. That we shall not become one sided and narrow, it is necessary to occupy ourselves with some pursuit which will divert us from the beaten path; and the best way of accomplishing this end is to indulge in a hobby. There are hundreds of hobbies, as varied in character as the persons who choose them. In selecting a hobby, one should exercise care to see that the nature of it is as widely different from ones daily work as possible. If his work is inside, he should choose a hobby which will take him outside, etc. There is no reason why one should not have two or three hobbies, such, for instance, as walking, home furniture making, and photography. It is better, however, to have one and follow it up so that the full benefit may acrue. Our wealthiest men have hobbies. Many times an avocation develops into a vocation. "A hobby is a healthful play at the worst and undying fame at the best. A hobby means a happy habit".

SENATOR BURTON SPEAKS

On Thursday morning, January 13, Ex-Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio, spoke in the Delaware College oratory on "The Public Man and the People." In a talk bristling with wit and humor and containing many antedotes of his experience as a statesman, Senator Burton made clear the important qualifications of a public man, and showed how these same qualifications were essential to every successful man. He emphasized particulary the necessity of decision of character, lack of vindictiveness, and a sense of humor. In addition to the faculty and student body, a large number of people from different parts of the state heard Senator Burton.

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL COURSES

The Agricultural Department makes the following announcement and explanation concerning important changes in the agricultural courses: "The entire four-years course in Agriculture at Delaware College has been revised and strengthened to increase the efficiency of the instructions and to enable the students to get a better foundation and more detail work in the special lines in which they are working. The course, as a whole, is made up of a foundation of basic, scientific and cultural subjects, upon which is built a superstructure of work in applied science and practical work in the various branches of Agriculture.

"No student will be given a degree in Agriculture until he has gotten some practical experience upon a farm. Each student will be required to spend at least two summers or their equivalent in practical work, before his senior year. The amount of practice work given in the laboratories and on the farm will be materially increased to strengthen the class-room and lecture work.

Five Hundred Card Party

The ladies of the New Century Club are arranging a Five Hundred Card Party for the benefit of the club building fund, to be held at the home of the President, Mrs. Howard A. Pool, on South Broad street, on Friday evening, January 28th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 35 cents.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Jan. 17, 1915.

Allies took German trenches in Belgium and closed in on Lille.

Russians took Kirlibaba pass in Bukowina and pushed along right bank of Vistula.

Germans were pushed back on Plotsk.

Turkish corps was cut to pieces in the Caucasus.

Antiwar demonstration in Vienna; Czech editor executed for treason.

Jan 18, 1915.

Fierce fighting took place at La Boisselle.

Germans occupied Kielce and Russians fell back to Radom.

Plotsk evacuated by the Germans.

Paris darkened at night by police order.

Jan. 19, 1915.

French advanced in attempt to cut off St. Mihiel.

German airships dropped bombs on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and other English towns, killing four persons.

French in forest of Le Pretre within ten miles of Metz.

Austrian army flanked by Russians in Bukowina.

Jan. 20, 1915.

British troops captured Freylinghuysen.

Russians drove back Austrians in Hungary and marched on Jacobeni.

Dutch naval patrol boat sunk by mine, five men drowned.

Governor of Cracow ordered partial evacuation of the city.

Jan. 21, 1915.

Germans repulsed in the Ardennes woods by French and Belgians.

French retook trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette.

Germans retook the forest of Le Pretre.

Russians renewed their offensive against Mlawa.

Austrians routed Russians from intrenchments along the Donajec.

German cruiser Karlsruhe reported off Porto Rico.

Allied airmen dropped bombs on Essen.

Jan. 22, 1915.

Fierce fighting in Hartmannsweilerkopf region.

New Russian army neared Prussian border.

Russian invasion of Hungary was halted.

German submarine sank British Steamer Durward.

Maj. Gen. Sam Hughes began enlisting third Canadian contingent.

Russia ordered expulsion of Austrian and German subjects.

Jan. 23, 1915.

German troops were massed in Hungary.

Russians made further advance in the north.

German airmen dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

Mme. Grouitch came to America seeking seeds for Serbians.

Germans renewed their activity near Ypres and bombarded left wing of allies.

Severe battle in the Argonne region.

German supply ship was sunk by Australian cruiser.

Italian vice-consul at Liege dismissed by Germans for aiding Belgians.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

In Sweden a mile is 11,690 yards.

Scotland has the longest bridge in the world—the Lay, two miles and 70 yards in length.

It is said that a humming bird when stripped of its feathers is no larger than a bumble bee.

A duster made of cheesecloth, soaked in turpentine and then dried, will accumulate dust instead of scattering it.

The Cape Cod canal is now restricted to boats of less than 18 feet draft, but it will soon be deepened to a 35-foot waterway.

A Russian inventor claims to have perfected a motor that can safely utilize electricity drawn from storm clouds.

A partitioned gravy dish has been invented that permits fat gravy to be poured from one side and lean from the other.

The governments of both Denmark and Sweden are investigating a recent discovery of coal on the island of Bornholm, a Danish possession close to the Swedish coast.

So that bicyclists will not have to wear trouser guards a North Carolina has invented a large disk to be attached to the outside of the forward sprocket of a wheel.

The needless infantile death rate owing to neglect and ignorance costs this country $3,000,000 a day.

One of the famous carillons of Flanders, a magnificent chime of bells, has been transferred to the English village of Cattistock, where great interest is taken in the frequent concerts for which use is made of them.

The fossil of an elephant that is being excavated from a gravel bed near Chatham, England, is declared to have supported the carcass of an "elephas antiquus of the early pleistocene period," a puny little runt of a beast but a trifle larger than a mammoth.

Ornamental handkerchiefs formerly were worn in the hat by gentlemen as tokens.

Gypsum, which of late years has been supplanting lime in cement, can hardly be considered a modern building material, investigations having proved that the pyramid of Cheops was stuck together in places with generous daubs of it some 6,000 years ago.

For many years thrown into the sea as worthless, a low grade Cuban molasses is being exported to the United States in increasing quantities for use in road building, distilling and other purposes.

MONTENEGRINS GIVE UP FIGHT

Notify Austria of Their Willingness to Make Peace.

AN ABSOLUTE SURRENDER

To Lay Down Arms Unconditionally. Promptly Agree To Preliminary Terms Exacted By Conqueror.

Berlin.—The King and the Government of Montenegro on January 13 asked a cessation of hostilities and opening of peace negotiations, it was officially announced by Austro-Hungarian headquarters Monday.

The Austro-Hungarian Government replied to Montenegro that peace negotiations were only possible if the Montenegrin army unconditionally laid down its arms, the headquarters statement as received here from Vienna says. The Montenegrin Government, adds the statements, accepted the Austrian conditions.

Parliament Cheers News.

Announcement that Montenegro had made overtures for peace was made to the Hungarian Parliament by Premier Tisza and was received with cheers.

"Montenegro asks for peace," stated Count Tisza.

The proceedings under the first paragraph of the order of the day had just been completed when Count Tisza asked permission to interrupt the discussion. He stated that the King and Government of Montenegro had asked the inauguration of peace negotiations.

The announcement caused a great commotion in Parliament.

"We asked that beforehand Montenegro, unconditionally lay down her arms," continued the Premier.

Joyful shouts followed this statement.

"Just at this moment," continued the Prime Minister, "the news has arrived that the unconditional laying down of arms has been accepted."

"Since the preliminary condition has been fulfilled," added the Premier, "peace negotiations will be entered into immediately."

Absolute Surrender.

Washington.—A dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy from Baron Burian, Foreign Minister at Vienna, said:

"During the sitting of the Budapest Parliament Minister President Count Tisza declared the King and Government of Montenegro have requested the introduction of negotiations for peace. Whereupon we asked absolute surrender of arms. At this moment I received a communication stating that Montenegro had accepted absolute surrender and consequently after realization of the capitulation negotiations for peace can begin."

First Move Toward Peace.

The announcement in the Berlin News Agency dispatch that Montenegro has asked for peace, if accurate, marks the first known definite step taken by any of the belligerents in the European war toward the making of peace.

Montenegro entered the war on August 8, 1914, when the Government of the country informed the Austrian Minister at Vienna that Montenegro considered herself in a state of war with Austria. For more than a year after war was declared Montenegro was comparatively free from hostile operations, and in fact the Montenegrins themselves pushed into Austrian territory and for months held positions outside their frontier. Austrian attacks were largely confined to the southwestern frontier, occasional bombardments of Mount Lozcen and Antivari being the chief demonstrations against the little kingdom.

ASK PROTECTION FOR COTTON.

Texas Farmers Plan To Ship 1,000,000 Bales To Germany.

Washington.—H. N. Pope, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, accompanied by Senator Sheppard, told President Wilson of the union's plan for sending 1,000,000 bales of cotton to Germany by way of Rotterdam in American ships and asked for assurances for protection against British seizure. Senator Sheppard said the President promised to do all he could.

Cotton is on both the British and German contraband lists and the legality of that action now is the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The cotton men say they have no objection to British seizure if they get the 27 cents a pound they are promised in Germany. The market price is 20 cents. That is what the British have been paying on seizures.

PEACE BOARD COMPLETED.

Ford Party At the Hague Designates Alternates.

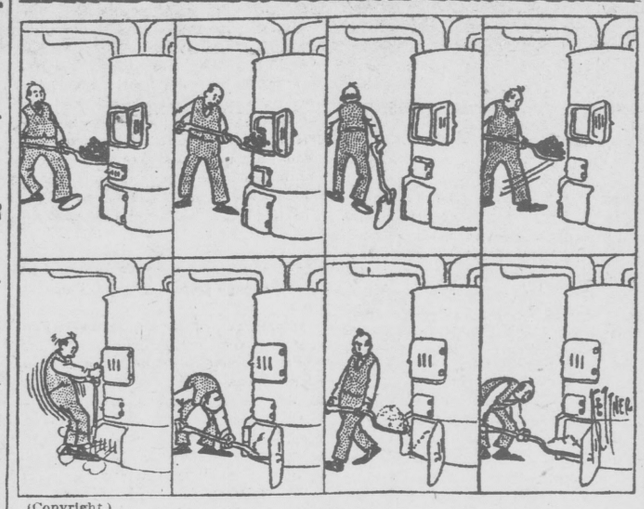
The Hague.—The Ford peace expedition completed the membership of the American Peace Board by the election of the following alternates, who will act in case the other members of the board are unable to serve: Dr. George Kirchwey, New York; Miss Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley University; the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver.

MISS WILSON OPERATED ON.

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils Successfully Removed.

Philadelphia.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, was operated on at the Jefferson Hospital here, adenoids and enlarged tonsils being removed. The operation was pronounced highly successful. Miss Wilson went to the hospital last Tuesday. She was accompanied to Philadelphia by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin.

TODAY'S MOVIE



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Winter.

FOUR KILLED ON U. S. SUBMARINE

Explosion Occurs on the E-2 in Dry Dock.

AT NEW YORK NAVY YARD

Ten Others Hurt; Five Dangerously. Marylanders Among Those Injured—Investigation Is Started.

New York.—Four men were killed and ten others injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion which occurred on the submarine E-2 while the craft was undergoing repairs in drydock at the New York Navy Yard. One of the men killed was an enlisted electrician and the other three civilian workers.

At least three of the ten now in hospitals are not expected to live.

Although the detonation was terrific, the submarine itself from the outside shows none of the effects of the explosion, the second fatal accident of its kind in the history of the United States Navy. The apparatus was badly shattered, but so tight was the vessel's shell there was no means of escape for gas which accumulated, and it was more than an hour after the blast before the work of recovering the bodies could be completed. A ladder was blown up through the conning tower and fell 150 feet away.

Gas Drives Back Rescuers.

The injured men and one body were removed soon after the accident, but three bodies far down in the craft could not be reached until the gas had been blown out by compressed air. Soon after the explosion several naval officers led a rescue party into the drydock, but were partly overcome by gas fumes when they attempted to descend into the vessel. It was then that compressed air pipes were run into the shell and the gas forced out.

The number of men inside the submarine at the time of the explosion is not definitely known. About 20 were working on the craft, but all of them were not on the underwater boat at the same time. It is not thought possible that anyone who was inside could have escaped injury.

Doubt As To Cause.

What caused the explosion has not been definitely decided. Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard, after an examination of the craft and questioning workmen who had been near by, declined to express an opinion. He said:

"The men were at work in the battery compartment of the E-2, discharging the new Edison batteries through a rheostat to measure the voltage and the explosion occurred in that compartment while they were working there. The battery will generate no kind of gas and there was no gasoline on board. The engine was of the oil-burning Diesel type."

Pending the appointment of an official board of inquiry by the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral Usher named a temporary investigating committee.

Had New Batteries.

The E-2 was the only vessel in the world equipped with the Edison nickel batteries and she made her first trip successfully with them on December 7 last. It was reported that the new batteries gave better speed with less fuel.

There were three other submarines in the drydock, but there were about 50 feet from the E-2, which had been undergoing repairs since December 30. There were no torpedoes or gasoline aboard any of them.

FORD PARTY SAILS.

Peace Delegates Leave 30 Members At The Hague.

The Hague, via London. — The American members of the Ford peace mission, except those associated with the permanent peace board, sailed from Rotterdam aboard the steamer Rotterdam for New York. A great crowd assembled on the wharves and cheered as the steamer departed.

WOMEN TO INSPECT STREETS.

New York Names Five To Assist Spring Cleaning.

New York.—New York will have five women street inspectors to assist in the spring cleaning of streets, it was announced by Commissioner Fetherston. This is the first time women have been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as inspectors or examiners of street cleaning. Their salary will be $1,200 a year each.

WILSON WILL GIVE CARRANZA A CHANCE

President Will Stand For No Intervention in Mexico.

BANDITS WILL BE PUNISHED

De Facto Government Of Mexico Sends Troops After Bandits and Promises Punishment.

Washington.—General Carranza and the de facto government of Mexico are to be given full opportunity, without intervention from the United States, to run to earth the murderers of American citizens at Santa Ysabel and to demonstrate ability to restore order and protect foreign rights in the southern republic.

The President, supported by his Cabinet, is declared to be determined that the American Government shall not be stampeded by war talk and cries of vengeance into rushing an army across the Rio Grande to destroy in its infancy the de facto government, which the United States, with the co-operation of Pan-American nations, aided in establishing after the Mexican nation had been torn by revolution for years.

At the State Department officials were vigilant in their watch over the situation, awaiting official word from General Carranza in reply to the demand made upon him to seek out and punish the bandit murderers.

Carranza To Punish Bandits.

While no direct communication from General Carranza had reached the State Department, a message from him to Elisco Arredodo, the Mexican Ambassador designate, announced the dispatch of troops to capture the outlaws and his purpose to visit "condign punishment upon every participant in the masacre."

Carranza's telegram to his Ambassador read:

"The murderous attack on the passenger train near Chihuahua was made by the only remaining band of outlaws in that region. This band is being pursued by my troops, with a view to insure its capture, whereupon condign punishment, which their crime deserves will be applied to every guilty participant.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY.

Total Of Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing Is 22,081.

London.—Officers casualty lists for the month of December show that the British army in that month lost 275 officers killed, 638 wounded and 17 missing, a total of 930.

Deducting from the wounded and missing totals a number since included in killed, the total losses from the beginning of the war to the end of December, 1915, are 6,847 killed, 13,489 wounded and 1,745 missing, a total of 22,081.

During December four brigade generals received wounds and are included in the casualty lists for the month.

Losses have been heaviest in the Indian contingent during the month, 35 having been killed, 75 wounded and 3 missing; the royal field artillery had 12 killed, 43 wounded; engineers, 12 killed and 37 wounded: Yorkshires, 8 killed, 35 wounded; Lancashires, 11 killed 24 wounded; Australians, 13 killed, 24 wounded; Canadian, 10 killed 29 wounded. Losses in many other regiments run into double figures.

MACHINE GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

Buying Commission Reported To Have Expended $32,000,000 Here.

New York.—Announcement that the Russian Buying Commission in the United States has approved contracts for $32,000,000 worth of machine guns with four American companies, was made here after the departure for Russia of General Germonius, head of the commission. The contracts call for 32,000 machine guns, and is said to be the largest order of its kind placed here by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war.

NAVAL CAMP FOR CITIZENS.

May Establish Stations On Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes.

New York.—The naval reserve committee of the Navy League has undertaken an effort to establish on the North Atlantic Coast a naval volunteer training camp for the instruction next summer of citizens in naval routine and discipline. The movement is understood to be in line with the plan to establish a training camp on the Great Lakes near Chicago.

PAPEN DISBURSED FUNDS TO PLOTTERS

Evidence Discovered in Papers of Former German Attache.

TURNED OVER TO EMBASSY

Check Books and Letters Seized By British Show Payments To Werner Horn and Others. Criticized Wilson.

London.—Copies of correspondence seized from Capt. Franz von Papen, recalled German military attache at Washington, when he reached Falmouth on his way to Germany have been turned over to the American Embassy for transmission to the State Department. They show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility for blowing up munitions works and bridges in the United States.

One entry shows that Captain von Papen gave $700 to Werner Horn, who was arrested in connection with the blowing up of a Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at St. Croix, Maine. The day before this check was issued the German Embassy paid $2,000 into Captain von Papen's account.

Captain von Papen's check stubs, bank books and letters from his bank, the Riggs National Bank of Washington, show about 500 items, many of which had to do with routine expenditures. Others, however, revealed payments to various persons who have figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America, and to at least one spy who committed suicide in a cell in an English prison.

Got Money From Bernstorff.

Several large payments were made to Captain von Papen by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington. Most of these were for salaries or bonuses. A number of entries showed payments made by the Ambassador to the military attache for "war intelligence office." One of the payments on this account, made in October of 1914, was for $2,300.

Among the letters taken from Captain von Papen there is little of interest with the exception of a letter from the German Consul at New Orleans condoling with him on his recall from Washington and criticizing severely the attitude of the American Government.

In January, 1915, Captain von Papen gave a check payable to Amsick & Co., New York, but with the name E. Kuepferle, in brackets, on the stub. This is believed to have reference to the man named Kuepferle, who, after being arrested in England on a charge of espionage, committed suicide, leaving a written confession in his cell.

Another check stub shows that about two weeks before the explosion in Seattle on May 30, 1915, Captain von Papen sent $500 to the German Consulate at Seattle. In February, of 1915, he sent $1,300 to the German Consulate in that city.

As an example of the size of the Captain's financial operations, his bank book shows that in January, of 1915, he received approximately $6,400 and paid out $5,000.

Consul Wants "Day of Reckoning."

The following is one of four letters, found among Captain von Papen's effects, and is considered the most interesting part of the correspondence turned over to the American Embassy.

The letters follows:

"New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1915.

"Dear Herr von Papen: I read with great regret that the fate of recall has indeed overcome you, I don't suppose that you are very unhappy to be able to shake the dust of this unfriendly country from off your feet. What chiefly offends me is that in always giving way to the Government here we have never found that they are kindly disposed toward us. That the demand for the recall has been so sudden and belated throws an interesting light upon the Government here. May here also the day of reckoning come and our Government find again that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression here.

"Hoping that our connection formed in this great time will not come to an end with your departure, I am yours sincerely.

"R. V. M."

9,687,744 SOULS IN NEW YORK.

State Census Shows 8,059,051 Citizens and 1,628,229 Aliens.

Albany, N. Y.—The population of New York State is 9,687,744, according to the report of the State census taken last June and submitted to the Legislature Monday. Of this total, 5,047,221 are residents of Greater New York. The census shows that 8,059,501 are citizens and 1,628,229 aliens.

GEN. GUITERREZ EXECUTED.

Condemned As Traitor To Anti-Carranza Party.

El Paso, Texas.—General Eulalio Guiterrez, formerly provisional President of Mexico under Villa, is dead. Dispatches received state that he was executed at Pachuca, 120 miles north of Mexico City, on January 6, after having been found guilty of treason to the anti-Carranza party.

MRS. PANKHURST TO BE FREED.

President Wilson Opposed To Militant't Exclusion.

Washington.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragist leader, now on parole in New York, under the immigration authorities, will be formally admitted to the United States soon after the papers in her case reach Washington. President Wilson is opposed to her exclusion. Mrs. Pankhurst is working in behalf of the Serbian relief movement.

THE PEOPLE NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH

Says Governor Harrington In His Inaugural Address.

MAKES HIS POLICY PLAIN

The Oath Of Office Administered In the Hall Of the House Of Delegates By Chief Judge Boyd, Of the Court Of Appeals.

REFORMS WHICH GOVERNOR HARRINGTON ADVOCATES.

Radical changes for the better in the fiscal policy of the State.

Cutting off continuing appropriations.

Change in the manner of making appropriations so that they may meet the State's actual needs, and not be the result of personal favor, solicitation or political pull.

Radically changing the principle of making appropriations for charitable and benevolent institutions.

Cutting off of useless employes.

Reducing legislative expenses, Maryland having the fourth most expensive Legislature in the country.

Abolition of the dedicated funds, putting all the State revenues into the general treasury and making payments as specified in the general appropriation bills, thus putting the State on a cash basis.

Adoption of the budget system.

Establishing a uniform fiscal year and a uniform system of accounting for all State officers, departments and institutions supported in which or in part by the State.

The Governor also urged the Legislature to deal with the annexation problem in a spirit of fairness and coolness, and insisted that there should be no line up of the counties against the city or the city against the counties.

Annapolis.—Emerson C. Harrington is now Governor of Maryland. The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd, of the Court of Appeals, before a distinguished audience that packed the brilliantly lighted and appropriately decorated senate chamber. The Governor's inaugural address had been previously delivered in the House chamber.

In spite of the lowering clouds and the drizzle of rain which persisted all day the inaugural ceremonies were carried out impressively and successfully.

The ceremony took place at noon in the hall of the House of Delegates and was witnessed by judges of the Court of Appeals in their gowns, members of the Senate and House and a large crowd, conspicuous among which was a delegation of suffragists.

After his inauguration Governor Harrington swore in Thomas W. Simmons as Secretary of State, witnessed a parade of detachments of the several Maryland regiments, St. John's College cadets and political organizations with the suffragists with banners and street-wide streamers at the end of the procession.

In the afternoon the new Governor held a public reception in the old Senate chamber.

After the reception the Governor and his family took posession of the Executive Mansion.

During the evening he was in conference with President Campbell, of the Senate, and Speaker Laird, of the House, on the organization of the two houses, including the appointment of committees. He also received social and political callers.

Mr. Goldsborough delivered a farewell address, in which he said, among other things, that the day of partisanship has passed and the day of state welfare has come.

In the afternoon former Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough and the members of their family left Annapolis for Cambridge. They were escorted to the wharf by the several detachments of the Maryland regiments with a brass band.

Governor Harrington, in his inaugural address, took his stand squarely behind every pledge made by the Democratic party in its platform on which he was elected, and he urged the members of the Legislature to co-operate with him in their redemption. The people of Maryland, he declared, were no longer to be trifled with, promises and professions would no longer satisfy them, but they were expecting and demanding the fulfillment of those things which the party had promised them.

He declared at the outset that reform in the fiscal policy of the State was imperative, explained the evil of continuing appropriations which the late Governor Crothers had tried to have abolished, but failed because the combined efforts of the beneficiaries of those appropriations were strong enough to defeat all efforts to repeal the laws providing for them, and advocated a radical change in the manner of making appropriations of the people's money. Pointing out that Maryland was the second state in the Union, notwithstanding its small size, in the amount of its appropriations to charitable and benevolent institutions, he expressed the belief that the financial condition of no state in the Union could stand by the policy that seems to have been adopted by Maryland for the support of these institutions.

Governor Harrington called attention to the report of the Goodnow Commission for the reduction of legislative expenses, Maryland now having the fourth most expensive Legislature in the country, and announced that commission would soon submit a plan for a budget. With the establishment of a proper budget system he felt that steps ought to be adopted for the cutting off of the dedicated funds. All the moneys raised by taxation and the moneys from the indirect revenues, he felt, ought to go into the general treasury, and be paid out as specified in the General Appropriation bills. Under the plans be outlined, he felt that the State could be put on a cash basis, and there would be no excuse for any possible deficit. He also advocated a uniform fiscal year and a uniform system of accounting for all State offices and departments, and for all institutions supposed in whole or in part by the State.

Governor Harrington urged fairness, justice and coolnes in dealing with the annexation problem. It ought not to be a political question, he said, but a business question, and one that demands the best thought and the coolest judgment of both the Legislature and the Executive. There should be no line-up of the city against the counties or the counties against the city, he insisted, and urged everybody to put aside all partisan strife and remember only that they were Marylanders.

As I stand here today, said Governor Harrington, no man could feel more deeply the honor conferred by his fellow-citizenship in electing him the Governor of the State, and I can repay them only by complete dedication of my services to the people's cause. But today I feel more the burden than I do any undue elation. But conscious of my determination, as God gives me light, to render true service to the State, and having implicit trust that your honorable bodies will nobly assist and likewise do your full duty, and relying upon Him who never fails in time of need, I have no fear and am now ready to take the oath of office as required by the Constitution of our State.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Oliver C. Gayley, a trustee of the Tome School, died in New York.

John Steinfeldt, 92 years old, for over 30 years gardener at Hchester College, is dead.

Robbers entered the Armory at Hyattsville and stole overcoats and other equipment worth $200.

Mrs. Catherine I. Tolson, wife of Judge Alfred C. Tolson, of the Montmogery County Orphans' Court, is dead.

Miss Mathilda L. Selig, of Baltimore, has been appointed by the Child Labor Bureau, of Maryland, as inspector at Hagerstown, and has been placed in charge of the work of the bureau in Washington and Frederick counties.

The Peninsula Horticultural Society, in session at Easton elected officers as follows: President, J. Leonard Soper, Magnolia, Del.; first vice-president, S. L. Byrn, Cambridge, Md.; secretary and treasurer, Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

The body of Miss Sadie Walter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Walter, of Boyds, was found in a closet in her room, where she had committed suicide by hanging with a towel. Miss Walter was 23 years old, and for some years had been in bad health.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Stockbridge, decided against the State in its efforts to collect from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad taxes upon the gross receipts of the company within the State from 1896 to 1908. The amount involved aggregated $1,000,000. The decision of the appellate court affirms the rulings of the Superior Court of Baltimore, from which the appeal was taken.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR ALL

Seville, Spain, will soon spend $6,000,000 on public improvements.

A new gasoline engine uses only one-twentieth of a drop of fuel at a charge.

Italy's imports in the first six months of 1915 were valued at $325,794,650; exports, $246,026,660.

Recent excavations of an ancient Roman villa, near Liege, disclosed fragments of coal, leading to the belief that the fuel was mined in Belgium as far back as the beginning of the Christian era.

Reliable statistics show that of all the timber trees cut in our forests, less than half of the available wood material is actually used.

An Iowa truck farmer irrigates his land by pumping water from an artesian well with a pump to which his automobile is attached.

The Supreme Court of Panama has sustained a recent law whereby the government reserves ownership in metal mines and deposits of coal and oil.

Thirty thousand American settlers have entered Canada since the outbreak of war. Immigration to the Dominion from Great Britain and Continental Europe has almost ceased since August.

Siamese capital, employing Danish engineers and machinery, is constructing a large cement plant near Bangkok.

An African frog sounds a call under water that can be heard for long distances.

The BALL of FIRE

by GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER and LILLIAN CHESTER

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ILLUSTRATED by C.D. RHODES

SYNOPSIS.

—14—

At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent tells Rev. Smith Boyd that Market Square church is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allison takes Gail riding in his motor car. She finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd. Allison starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the entire transportation system of the world. Gail becomes popular. Allison gains control of transcontinental traffic and arranges to absorb the Vedder court tenement property of Market Square church. Gail tells Boyd that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to build will be out of profits wrung from squalor. At a meeting of the seven financial magnates of the country, Allison organizes the International Transportation company. Rev. Smith Boyd undertakes Gail's spiritual instruction and Gail unconsciously gives Allison a hint that solves the Vedder court problem for him. On an inspection trip in Allison's new subway the tunnel caves in. Gail goes back to her home in the West. Her friends lure her and Arly back to New York. In the midst of a struggle with the dregs of humanity in Vedder court Rev. Smith Boyd suddenly finds that he is a real living—and loving—man. He proposes to Gail but, on the verge of acceptance, she remembers their religious differences, and refuses. Through Allison's connivance with the political boss Vedder court is condemned by the city as unsanitary. Rev. Smith Boyd proposes to the vestry to replace the old Vedder court buildings with model tenements. Allison makes arrangements with foreign representatives for the consolidation of the transportation interests of the world.

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

The neat-waisted caller, with the first slow motion he had used since he came into the room, drew the slip of paper towards him again.

There followed another banker, a ruddy-faced man whose heavy features were utterly incapable of emotion; and he sat at Allison's table in thick-jowled solidity.

"There are about to begin international movements of the utmost importance," Allison told him. "There is a war scheduled for next month, which is likely to embroil the whole of Europe."

The banking gentleman nodded his head almost imperceptibly.

"Mr. Chisholm advised me that your sources of information are authentic," he stated. "What you tell me is most deplorable."

"Quite," agreed Allison. "I am informed that the company you represent and manage has the practical direction of the entire banking system of Europe, with the exception of one country. Besides this, you have powerful interests, amounting very nearly to a monopoly, in Egypt, in India, in Australia, and in a dozen other quarters of the globe."

"You seem to be accurately informed," admitted the banking gentleman, studying interestedly the glowing coals in Allison's fireplace.

"If I can show you how a certain attitude towards the international complications which are about to ensue will be of immense advantage to your banking system, as well as to the interests I represent, I have no doubt that we can come to a very definite understanding."

The solidly jowled banking gentleman studied the glowing coals for two minutes.

"I should be interested in learning the exact details," he finally suggested.

Allison drew some sheets of paper from an indexed file and spread them before the financier. It was largely a matter of credits in the beginning, extensions here, curtailments there, and all on a scale so gigantic that both gentlemen went over every item with the imaginative minds of poets. In every line there was a vista of vast empires, of toppling thrones, of altered boundaries, of such an endless and shifting panorama of governmental forces, that the minds of men less inured to the contemplation of commercial and political revolutions might have grown fagged. On the third page, the solid banking gentleman, who had not made a nervous motion since his grandfather was a boy, looked up with a start.

"Why, this affects my own country!" he exclaimed. "It affects our enormous shipping interests, our great transportation lines, our commercial ramifications in all parts of the globe! It cripples us on the land and wipes us from the sea! It even affects my own government!"

"Quite true," admitted Allison.

The banking gentleman drew a long breath.

"What you predict may not come to pass," he maintained, although the secret information which had brought him to Allison had prepared him to take every statement seriously.

"I can show you proofs! The war which is to be started next month is only the keystone of the political arch of the entire eastern hemisphere. There are a dozen wars, each bigger than the other, slated to follow, if needed, like the pressing of a row of electric buttons. Knowing these things as you shall, it is only a question of whether you will be with me on the crest, or in the hollow."

The caller moistened his lips, and turned his gaze finally from the glowing coals to Allison's face.

"Show me everything you know," he demanded.

They sat together until morning, and they traversed the world; and, when that visitor had gone, Allison gave his globe a contemptuous whirl.

The balance of them were but matters of detail. With a certain prideful arrogance, of which he himself was aware, he reflected that now he could almost leave these minor powers and potentates and dignitaries to a secretary.

Intoxicated with a sense of his own power, he went back into his study, and drew from a drawer the photograph of a young and beautiful girl, who seemed to look up at him, out of an oval face wreathed with waving brown hair, and set with beautifully curved lips which twitched at the corners in a half sarcastic smile, from two brown eyes, deep and glowing and fraught with an intense attractiveness Every morning he had looked at this photograph, the priceless crown of his achievement, the glittering jewel to set in the head of his scepter, the beautiful medallion of his valor!

"Only a little longer, Gail," he told her with a smile, and then he saluted the photograph. "Gail, the maker of maps!" he said.

CHAPTER XX.

The World at Gail's Feet.

Callers for Mrs. Helen Davies, and a huge bouquet of American beauties for Gail. Into the Louis XIV room, where Nicholas Van Ploon and Miss Van Ploon sat with unusual impressiveness, Mrs. Davies came arrayed in the black velvet afternoon gown which gave her more stateliness and more impressive dignity than anything in her wardrobe. Miss Van Ploon, who was a true member of the family, in that she considered the Van Ploon entity before any individual, quite approved of Mrs. Davies, and was in nowise jealous of being so distinctly outshone in personal appearance. Nicholas Van Ploon also surveyed Mrs. Davies with a calculating eye, and bobbed his round head slightly to himself. He had canvassed Mrs. Helen Davies before, and had discussed her in family council, but this was a final view, a dress parade as it were.

Half an hour later Mrs. Helen Davies, leaving her guests in the Louis XIV room, paused at the head of the stairs to calm herself. The Mrs. Waverly-Gaites' annual faded into dim obscurity. Mrs. Waverly-Gaites would

When the Visitor Was Gone Allison Gave the Globe a Contemptuous Whirl.

beg Gail on her bended knees to attend the annual, and Mrs. Helen Davies could attend if she liked. She went into her own room, and took a drink of water, and sat down for thirty or forty seconds; then she went into Gail's suite, where she found that young lady, all unconscious of the honor which was about to befall her, reading a six-hundred-page critique of Chopin's music, and calmly munching chocolates out of a basket decorated with eight shades of silk roses.

"Sit down and have a chocolate, Aunt Helen," hospitably offered Gail, slipping a marker in her book.

Mrs. Davies consumed a great deal of time in selecting a chocolate, but she did not sit down.

"Shall you be at liberty this evening, Gail?" she inquired, with much carelessness.

"Why?" and Gail, whose feet were stretched out and crossed, in lazy ease, looked up at her aunt sidewise from under her curving lashes.

Mrs. Davies hesitated a moment.

"Houston Van Ploon would like to call."

"Are they still downstairs?" Gail suddenly unveiled her eyes, and brought her slippers squarely in front of her divan. Also she sat bolt upright.

"Yes," and Mrs. Davies betrayed signs of nervousness.

"Are they making the appointment for Houston?"

"Yes." The word drawled.

"Why?" and Gail's brown eyes began to crackle.

Mrs. Davies thought it better to sit down.

"My dear, a great honor has come to you."

Gail leaned forward towards her aunt, and tilted her chin.

"Houston wants to propose, and he's sent his father and sister to find out if he may!" she charged.

"Yes," acknowledged Mrs. Davies, driven past the possibility of delay or preparation, and feeling herself unjustly on the defensive.

"I shall not be at home this evening," announced Gail decisively, and stretched out her feet again, and crossed her little gray slippers, and took a chocolate. "Or any other evening," she added.

Mrs. Davies lost her flutter immediately. This was too stupendously serious a matter to be weakly treated.

"My dear, you don't understand!" she protested, not in anger, but in patient reason. "Houston Van Ploon has been the unattainable match of New York. He is a gentleman in every particular, a desirable young man in every respect, and gifted with everything a young girl would want. He has so much money that you could buy a kingdom and be a queen, if you chose to amuse yourself that way. He has a dignified old family, which makes mere social position seem like an ignominious scramble for cotillion favors; and it is universally admitted that he is the most perfect of all the Van Ploons for many generations. Not exceptionally clever; but that is one of the reasons the Van Ploons are so particular to find a suitable matrimonial alliance for him."

Gail, nibbling daintily at her chocolate, closed her eyelids for a second, the long, brown lashes curved down on her cheeks, and from beneath them there escaped a sparkle like the snap of live coals, while the corners of her lips twitched in that little smile which she kept for her own enjoyment.

"You cannot appreciate the compliment which has been paid you, Gail. Every debutante for the past five years has been most carefully considered by the Van Ploons, and I sincerely believe this to be the first time they have unanimously agreed on a choice. It is a matter of eugenics, Gail, but in addition to that, Mr. Van Ploon assures me that Houston is most fervently interested."

"How careless of them," criticized Gail. "They have neither asked for my measurements nor examined my teeth."

"Gail!" Her chaperon and sponsor was both shocked and stern.

"I positively decline to even discuss the Van Ploon eugenics," stated Gail, pushing aside her chocolates, while a red spot began to appear on her cheeks. "I shall not, as I stated before, be at home to Houston Van Ploon this evening—or any other evening."

"I shall not deliver that message," announced Mrs. Davies, setting her lips. "As your present sponsor, I shall insist that you take more time to consider a matter so important."

"I shall insist on refusing to consider it for one second," returned Gail quietly. "I am very fond of Houston Van Ploon, and I hope to remain so, but I wouldn't marry him under any circumstances. This is firm, flat, and final."

Mrs. Helen Davies dropped patient reason instantly. She was aware of an impulsive wish that Gail were in pinafores, and her own child, so she could box her ears.

"Gail, you compel me to lose my patience!" she declared. "When you came, I strained every influence I possessed to have you meet the most desirable eligibles this big city could offer, just as if you were my own daughter! I have succeeded in working miracles! I have given you an opportunity to interest the very best! You have interested them, but I have never seen such extravagance in the waste of opportunities! You have refused men whom thousands in the highest circles have sought; and now you refuse the very choice of them all! What or whom do you want?"

Gail's red spots were deepening, but she only clasped her knee in her interlocked fingers, her brown hair waving about her face, and her chin uptilted.

"You can't always expect to retain your youth, and beauty and charm!" went on her Aunt Helen. "You can't expect to come to New York every year and look over the eligibles until you find one to suit your fastidious taste! You're capricious, you're ungrateful, and you're unsatisfactory!"

Gail's eyes turned suddenly moist, and the red flashed out of her cheeks.

"Oh, Aunt Helen!" she exclaimed in instant contrition. "I'm so very, very sorry that I am such a disappointment to you! But if I just can't marry Mr. Van Ploon, I can't, can I? Don't you see?" She was up now and down again, sitting on a hassock in front of Mrs. Davies, and the face which she upturned had in it so much of beautiful appeal that even her chaperon and sponsor was softened. "I was nasty a while ago, and I had no excuse for it, for you have been loving and sincere in your desire to make my future happy. I'm so very, very sorry! I'll tell you what I'll do! You may go down and tell Mr. Van Ploon and his daughter that I will see Houston this evening," and then she smiled; "but you mustn't say, 'with pleasure.'"

* * * * * * *

The soft air which blew upon Gail's cheek was like the first breath of spring, and there was the far-off prophecy of awakening in the very sunshine, as she sped out the river road with Allison in his powerful runabout.

"It's glorious!" exclaimed Gail, her cheeks answering to the caress of the air with a flush of blossomlike delicacy. She was particularly contented today. Allison had been so busy of late, and she had missed him. With all his strength, he was restful.

"I feel like a new man at this time of the year," returned Allison, glancing at Gail with cool appreciation. A car full of men passed them, and the looks they cast in his runabout pleased him. "Gail, do you remember the first time we drove out here?"

"Indeed yes," she laughed. "With the snow in our eyes, and the roads all white, with the lights gleaming through the flakes like arctic will-o'-the-wisps. We ran away that night, and dined at Roseleaf inn, and worried the folks to death, for fear we had had an accident."

"I had more than an accident that night," said Allison. "I had a total wreck."

Gail glanced at him quickly, but his face was clear of any apparent purpose. He was gazing straight ahead, his clean-cut profile, always a pleasant thing to look upon, set against the shifting background of rocky banks as if it were the one steadfast and unalterable thing in the universe; and he was smiling introspectively.

Calmly Munching Chocolates.

"It was about here that it happened," he went on. "I think I'd been bragging a little, and I think you meant to slyly prick my balloon, which I will admit seemed a kind and charitable thing to do."

"What was it?" wondered Gail, trying to recall that unimportant conversation.

"Oh, a gentle intimation that I hadn't done so much," he laughed. "I had just finished consolidating all the traction cars in New York, subways, L's, and surface; and I felt cocky about it. I even remarked that I had achieved the dream of my life, and intended to rest a while. All you said was, 'Why?'" and his laugh pealed out.

"I used to be conspicuous for impertinence," smiled Gail. "I'm trying to reform."

"I'm glad you hadn't started when I met you," returned Allison, steering around a sharp stone with the firm accuracy which Gail had so often admired. "I never had so stinging a reproof as that little why. It did me more good than any sermon I ever heard."

Gail looked at him in questioning perplexity. She could not gather what he meant, but she had a sense of something big, and once more she was impressed with the tremendous reserve force in the man. His clear gray eyes were fixed on the road ahead, and the very symbol of him seemed to be this driving; top speed, a long road, a steady hand, a cool determination, a sublime disregard of hills and valleys which made them all a level road.

"Why? That word set me out on a new principle that never, while I had strength in me, would I consider my work finished, no matter how great an achievement I had made. I am still at work."

Something within her leaped up in answer to the thrill of exultation in his voice. To have been the inspiration of great deeds, even by so simple an agency as the accidental use of a word, was in itself an exalting thing, though an humbling one, too. And there were great deeds. She was sure of that as she looked at him.

"When I was a boy I lived on ancient history," he went on, with a smile for the bygone dreamer he had been. "I wanted to be a soldier, a great general, a warrior, in the sturdy old sense, and my one hero was Alexander the Great, because he conquered the world! That's what I wanted to do. When I grew older, and found how small was the world which Alexander had conquered, not much bigger than the original thirteen states, I grew rather disillusioned, particularly as I was working at about that time for a dollar and a quarter a day. I spent a few busy years, and had forgotten the dream; then you said 'why' and it all came back."

"Hurry!" commanded Gail. "Curiosity is bad for me."

"Let me build it up, step by step, for you. Incidentally, I'll give you some confidential news which you will be reading in months to come. I hope," and he laughed, "that you will not tell your friends the reporters about it."

"Cross my heart, I won't," she gayly replied. The sting of her one big newspaper experience had begun to die away.

"When you asked me why, I was trying to secure Vedder court for a terminal station for my city traction lines. Vedder court quickly became in my imagination, the terminal point not only of the city traction lines, but of the world's transportation. From that I would run a railroad tube to the mainland, so that I could land passengers, not only in the heart of New York, but at the platforms of every street car and L and subway train."

"How wonderful!" exclaimed Gail in enthusiasm. This was an idea she could grasp. "And have you secured Vedder court?"

"It's a matter of days," he returned carelessly. "The next step was the transcontinental line. I built it up piece by piece, and today, under my own personal control, with sufficient stock to elect my own directors, who will jump when I crack the whip, I posess a railroad line from the Atlantic to the Pacific so direct, so straight and so allied with ninety-five per cent of the freight interests of the United States that, within two years, there will not be a car wheel turning in America which does not do so at the command of the A.-P. railroad. That is the first step leading out of Vedder court. The news of that consolidation will be in tomorrow morning's papers and from that minute on, the water will begin to drip from railroad stocks."

"How about Uncle Jim's road?" Gail suddenly interrupted.

"I am taking care of him," he told her easily. "From Vedder court run subways along the docks."

"I see!" interrupted Gail. "You have secured control of the steamship companies, of the foreign railroads, of everything which hauls and carries!"

"Airships excepted," he laughingly informed her.

She was silent now, and he left her silent, brooding, himself, upon the vast scope of his dreaming, and planning still to center more and more the fruits of that dreaming within his own eager hand.

Roseleaf inn. Gail recognized it with a smile as they turned in at the drive. She was glad that they had come here, for it was linked in her mind with the beginnings of that great project of which she had been the impulse, and in which the thing in her that had been denied opportunity because she was a woman, claimed a hungry share. At his suggestion—it was more like a command, but she scarcely noticed—she telephoned that she was going to remain to dinner with Allison; and then they enjoyed a two-hour chat of many things, trivial in themselves, but fraught now with delightful meaning, because they had to think on so many unexpressed things, larger than these idle people about them could conceive, or grasp if they knew.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To Remove Brown Stains.

From earthenware dishes and plates caused by putting them in the oven, soak in strong borax and hot water.

SURELY HAS EARNED REST

French Soldier, Crippled and War-Scarred, Is to Become a Citizen of the United States.

Through the influence of the French consul a wounded French soldier, Leon Graux of 347 East Fifty-seventh street, was released from Ellis island and restored to his wife, who had received news six weeks ago that he had been killed in battle.

After the French liner Rochambeau arrived from Bordeaux at her pier, foot of West Fifteenth street, Mrs. Graux received word from her brother Pierre that he believed Leon was on the ship. She hurried to the pier and was informed that her husband had gone to Ellis island with the steerage passengers. She sought the French consul, who obtained permission from the immigration commissioner for Graux to land in New York.

Leon Graux was a crippled and war-scarred veteran when he walked ashore from the Ellis island ferryboat leaning on his wife's arm. He had five bullet wounds in his arms, legs and body. His company of 350 was reduced to 34, he said, after the battle of Soissons, in which both his hands were severely torn by shells. In following engagements Graux had a bullet in his right shoulder, his left leg, and finally had his right thumb shot away. After each engagement he was patched up and sent to the front again and was decorated by the French government for bravery on the battlefield.

Graux gave up his job as a hairdresser in this city shortly after the war started and went home to fight. Now he is going to become a citizen of the United States and live here with his wife and two children, eight and fourteen years old.—New York Times.

Nature Fake.

The story of the tomato plant grafted on to an eggplant and producing a splendid fruit, with a purple skin, deep red meat, few seeds and wonderful flavor, survives and goes the rounds.

This particular nature fake persists because of the lack of horticultural or botanical knowledge. Even Burbank himself could not produce a new fruit by grafting. Such fruits can only be produced by pollenizing. Every schoolboy who has studied botany or a primer on farming, which always contains instructions on grafting, knows that the scion or bud, grafted on to the root or stock, governs the kind of fruit to be produced. Otherwise, every graft might produce a hybrid or freak. One may graft half a dozen kinds of orange scions on one sour stock, and each scion will invariably produce its own kind of orange, and not a cross between the sour orange and that of the tree from which the scion was cut.

Famous Portrait Painter.

The first portrait painter of the United States to win general fame was Thomas Sully, who was born 132 years ago. One of the first celebrated American historical paintings, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," was the product of his genius. Sully established himself in Richmond as a portrait painter in 1803, but soon removed to New York, and in 1810 to Philadelphia, which city was afterward his home. In addition to "Washington Crossing the Delaware," his famous historical paintings include "The Capture of Major Andre" and "Miranda." As a portrait painter his most notable subjects were Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, John Marshall, Fanny Kemble and Queen Victoria. He visited England to paint the girl queen in her coronation robes. Sully lived to an advanced age, dying in Philadelphia in 1872.

Youth and Age and Whiskers.

As whiskers are the oldest living things, so they are the youngest. Youth and age are accentuated by whiskers. As the wind blown upon hot soup (two objects associating themselves naturally with whiskers)—as the wind blown upon hot soup cools the soup, and as the wind blown upon cold fingers warms the fingers, so is a dual role played upon young and old by the facial appurtenance. Nothing in this world looks as old as an old man wearing a patriarchal beard. And nothing in this world looks as young as a young man fondly imagining that he is wearing a "Van Dyke."

Says Women Help Bring War.

Women's love of the martial music and trappings of war was given some blame for the European war by Mrs. Phillip Snowden, wife of a member of the British parliament, in an address on "Woman and the War," before the National Educational association.

"It is possibly our own fault—this war," she asserted. "We must admit that. We love the uniform. We women affect military styles in clothing and we even allow our children to dress in a military way. We must have less admiration for the uniform and more hate for war."

"Education," she said, "is the remedy for war and for all social, industrial and political conditions which make for war."

The Truth at Last.

"What's the matter with your eye, Tommie?"

"That boy next door struck me."

"What for, pray?"

"He said I struck him first."

"And did you?"

"No; honest, I didn't, mother."

"Well, why didn't you?"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 23

THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—Romans 8:12-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—As many as are led by the spirit of God, these are the sons of God.—Rom. 8:14.

The connection of this lesson with the others of the series is in the fact that this chapter is a panegyric regarding the spirit-filled life, the coming of which we have so recently studied. Read prayerfully in this connection Gal. 5:22, 26. We somehow feel that we ought to study this entire chapter rather than that portion assigned. The key to the whole is found in verse thirty-seven, "We are more than conquerors." If conquerors, how be more than conquerors? Very simple. Some victories leave the victor so exhausted that he cannot possess nor enjoy his victory; not so the spirit-filled Christian for he is "more than conqueror."

Previously in this epistle the spirit is mentioned but once (5:5); in this chapter he is mentioned nineteen times. Over what is the spirit-filled man conqueror?

I. Over the Condemnation of Sin, v. 1. The spirit-filled Christian lives in another realm than that of the flesh (v. 9). The spirit removes us from the realm to that of the spirit, quickening us (i. e., making us alive who were dead in sins) to condemn sin in the flesh and enabling us to "walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit."

II. Conquerors Over the Power and Dominion of Sin, vv. 2-4. While we still have the body yet it is our privilege, through the spirit's power at work within us, to put to death its deeds every day and each minute (Gal. 5:16, 22, 23). To live otherwise is to displease God (v. 8). Those who surrender their lives to the control of the indwelling spirit are "sons of God" and therefore "free from the law of sin and death" (v. 2), for the same spirit that "raised from the dead" (v. 11) not alone makes us sons but gives us the same power.

As long as we are under laws and ordinances we are "children" (Gal. 4:3 R. V.), but when we live the life of liberty in Christ Jesus we are led, not by these outward laws, but by a living spirit as "sons" (Gal. 5:18).

III. Conquerors Over Fear, v. 15. The righteousness of the law is fulfilled in us "who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit" (v. 4) and having received the "spirit of adoption" (i. e., being placed as sons) we cringe not before God in terror, nor call him a tyrant, or even ruler, but exclaim "Abba, my father." As "sons" we are spiritually minded and have "life and peace" (v. 6, Gal. 4:6).

IV. Conquerors Over Suffering, v. 18. We are joint heirs with Jesus "if so be we suffer with him." Our position and heirship in Christ involves our participation in his sufferings (Gal. 6:17, II Tim. 2:11, 12, Acts 14:22). What we often call afflictions are only discomforts and frequently the results of our own foolish carelessness. But as contrasted with his glory there is no comparison. Only eternity will enable us to comprehend what it means to be made perfect through suffering (Phil. 3:10, II Tim. 2:12, Heb. 5:8). If we are heirs of all God has and all that God is, we are likewise an heir just as Christ is, and to the extent that Christ is an heir and hence to his sufferings (we suffer with him) though we are even there more than conquerors for like him we too shall rise triumphant "over all things."

V. Conquerors Over Vanity, v. 20. This glory is contrasted with the creation now subject to vanity, but which is in degradation by comparison. The creature (v. 21) (i. e., creation) was made subject not willingly but by reason of him who subjected it in hope that the creation should yet be delivered from the bondage to the principles of death and decay into the glorious liberty, or the liberty of the glory, of the children of God.

VI. Conquerors Over Infirmities, v. 26. The believer's all-sufficiency and perfect security in the Lord Jesus. We may not have all we want yet we have all we need (Phil. 4:19). This sufficiency is in the privilege we possess in praying "according to the will of God"—we know not how to pray as we ought but the spirit maketh intercession for us (v. 26); so also Christ, "who is at the right hand of God," intercedes for us (v. 34). The spirit knows the mind of God the father, teaches us how to pray and at times places a yearning in our hearts too deep for our own comprehension.

Even God must search the heart to know the mind of the spirit (v. 27) and in this God does "exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think" (Eph. 3:20).

At other times he enables us to pray with the spirit and the understanding as well (I Cor. 14:15). If the spirit leads us in our prayers our petitions will be "according to the will of God" and therefore granted (I John 5:14, 15).

In thus praying and being guided by the spirit we will overcome our infirmities.

VII. Conquerors Over All Things, v. 28. The crowning privilege the spirit-filled life has, is in knowing that all things work together for good and hence we are free from all possible anxiety of heart under any and all circumstances. Whatever comes to me is a part of his "all things" and therefore I should be grateful because the outcome will be good. We are not fore-ordained to salvation irrespective of what we may be or do but we are fore-ordained as believers "to be conformed to the image of his Son" (v. 29). Thus those who become candidates are those elected.

BRITAIN GOING SLOW ON BLOCKADE

Discussion in Parliament Expected Soon.

SMARTING UNDER CRITICISM

Protests Being Ignored Until Trade Of All Kinds With Germany Is Cut Off—Not Sounding U. S. Public.

London.—The American Embassy has not sent any notification to the State Department that Great Britain intends to change the situation created by the order-in-council into an actual blockade. Some time ago the embassy notified the State Department by letter that there was a great deal of discussion in the British press and among the unofficial public concerning the possibility of a change in the blockade policy of the government. British official circles, however, declare that no change will be made until the subject is freely debated in the House of Commons. A debate of this character is expected soon.

It seems evident that the foreign office is weary of the criticism that its policy has been subjected to, and that it will be quite willing to have the subject freely ventilated in Parliament, but it is not regarded as likely that it will grant the demands of the extremists that the entire control of the blockade of the Central Powers be surrendered to the admiralty.

The British answer to the latest American note on shipping is virtually ready to be dispatched to Washington, and it is expected it will be sent as soon as the note has been submitted to the French government for its approval.

May Disregard U. S. Rights.

Washington.—High administration officials said that Great Britain has answered the protests of this government against interference with our commerce by her announcement of plans to extend her blockade. It was stated on authority that intimations have reached the State Department from private sources abroad that Great Britain will disregard all the protests of this government.

The British Foreign Office is declared to be making its plans to tighten the blockade of Germany without regard to the rights of the United States. The protests already made by this government and the reports reaching London of the preparation in Washington of a vigorous note on the contraband question are being ignored, until Great Britain has completed all of her plans for shutting off trade of all kinds with Germany. It was stated that when all her blockade plans are complete Great Britain will answer the United States, rejecting its claims.

Officials predicted that Great Britain's reply to the contraband note and the previous American protests will provoke an exchange of acrimonious notes. It is understood that Great Britain's position will be that she is judge of the ultimate destination of cargoes and therefore she has a right to seize ships bound for neutral ports and confiscate the cargoes if she thinks they are intended ultimately for the enemy.

Challenge By U. S. Expected.

State Department officials intimate that this government will take such a position to be in denial of the principle of freedom of the seas. In its notes to Germany over the submarine question, this government declared flatly that it stood as a champion of all neutral nations for freedom of the seas. This, it was pointed out, would make it necessary for the United States to challenge Great Britain's position sharply and finally.

COL. HOUSE STILL IN LONDON.

Times' Report Of His Departure Erroneous.

London.—The Times' report that Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, had gone to the Continent, is erroneous. Colonel House is still in London, conferring with Ambassador Page and meeting prominent officials. He will go to Paris within a week.

GERMANS EVACUATING LUTSK.

Kiev Says Prisoners Arriving There Bring Information.

Kiev, Russia.—Lutsk, the important fortress in Volhynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans, according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here. Four thousand prisoners have recently arrived here from the southwestern front.

NOT SUNK BY GERMANS.

Berlin Finds None Of Its Submarines Attacked Persian.

Washington. — Secretary Lansing announced that the Berlin Foreign Office had informed Ambassador Gerard that all German submarines in the Mediterranean have reported and that none was concerned in the destruction of the British liner Persia.

RICHMOND ASKS DEEP CHANNEL.

Delegation Urges Congress To Appropriate $500,000.

Washington. — Richmond business men and manufacturers appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors and asked for an appropriation of $500,000 to prosecute work on the proposed 22-foot channel in the James river from Richmond to the sea. Congress authorized a 22-foot channel 20 years ago.

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GERMANY LOSING

THOSE valorous Germans! Germany and Austria, whose combined populations number over 115,000,000, have after eighteen months fighting with their huge armies overrun little Belgium, and Servia with a total population of about 10,000,000, and subdued tiny Montenegro with about twice as many inhabitants as the state of Delaware.

The sudden launching of the Kaiser's infernal War Machine, which for over twenty-five years he had been secretly preparing for the conquest of Europe, gave his armies several early advantages, but the heroic French at the Marne stopped this latest barbarian invasion, and the Germans with all their mighty armies and big guns have not since then been able to get one inch further.

Bitterly as they hate England, no German soldier has yet set foot on English soil and probably never will. This represents the sum total of the crazy Kaiser's conquering advances westward despite his swaggering boast in 1914 that he would eat his Thanksgiving turkey in Paris and his Christmas dinner in London!

True, this brave German autocrat with his cowardly Zeppelins has been able to assassinate some hundreds of sleeping mothers and babes, and with his submarines to blow up or drown some thousands of unarmed passengers on steamships, including, let us ever keep in memory, 115 Americans massacred with wanton, official premeditation on the Lusitania.

True too, Von Hindenberg and Makensen drove the half-armed Russians out of Gallicia and Poland and boasted they would plant the Kaiser's flag in Petrograd—but they did not. Now, with guns in their hands, those same Russians are giving the Germans a dose of their own sprinting medicine, and what is more, promise not only to regain all lost Russian territory but Austria and German territory besides.

Thus the German campaign, despite the fearful and repeated blunders of the English, has in all essential respects been a flat failure. Finally, at the end of eighteen months the Allies have gotten ready to fight these carefully prepared Germans on something like an equality and the result, if it come in this year, as we rather guess, or in 1917, or still later, will be Germany's utter overthrow.

Germany's losses have been serious. Her navy at large has been swept clean off the ocean by the English, and the rest is bottled up tight in the Kiel canal scarcely daring to thrust a nose out. She has not a merchant ship on any ocean—all sunk, bottled up at home, or interned in foreign ports. She has lost about all her colonial possessions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, amounting to over a million square miles—one third of continental United States!

Germany's yearly foreign trade in 1913 was one and a half billions of imports and over a billion of exports. She has for months, as the various food regulations prove, been on short rations, and this evil is constantly increasing as England tightens more and more the throttling gripe of her immense navy—in fact, Germany seeks to justify her inhuman massacres of non-combatants with her Zeppelins and her under-sea boats, by claiming it is in reprisal for England's blockade that is starving her.

Financially Germany must be getting in very deep water. A year before she began this war, the Berlin Bourse was threatened with a money panic; her total national debt was the big sum of $5,068,997,000; she and Austria together have borrowed $10,000,000,000, and Germany is spending the huge sum of $20,000,000 every day the war lasts! So, slowly but surely, these ferocious Teuton fighting cocks are coming home to roost.

"PULLING FORD'S LEG"

THE Rev. Dr. Aked of California, once the clerical eulogist of that good man John D. Rockefeller, quit preaching for Ford salaried peace making. He is one of the lucky 30 permanent pap suckers who have been left at the Hague where they are marooned, because Germany refuses to be bothered any further with them, and they are unwilling to risk their precious skinseven in the cause of the Peace they love so dearly, and attempt a return to Stockholm by water.

The Rev. Dr. says it will be "many weeks before their Peace Board will be sufficiently organized to do anything more than preliminary work"—such as drawing salaries etc. Meanwhile, the soft Peace dove will have to fold its wings; but the reverened peacemaker adds the cheerful information that "we will remain indefinitely at the Hague if necessary"—certainly and "indefinitely" draw those fat salaries from the exhaustless Ford purse.

This absurd set of junketers never had a plan, nor even a theory, of any practical sort whatever how they should accomplish their impossible task—as impossible as it would be to stop the earth going round "on its soft axle" as Milton says! One blessed thing, though they did know, every mother's son—and daughter—of them, that another Fortunatus' purse was within reach of their eager fingers!

"CYCLONE" DAVIS

THE Washington papers announce the momentous news that "Cyclone" Davis, a wild-eyed representative in Congress from Texas, who has been venting much perfervid oratory of a unique and breezy order, has yielded to the long and tearful persuasions of his wife, tired of hearing her honored spouse dubbed the "Collarless Congressman", and gone and bought himself a collar, and what is more, to the great astonishment of his associates, actually put it on, together with a calico shirt as gaudy, from all accounts, as Joseph's "coat of many colors!"

The Texas statesman is in great fear lest his weak compliance with this sartorial custom of the effete East—"the first collar I've worn in 25 years"—cost him dear with his collarless constituents down in that region of Texas that still preserves some of those racy characteristics which were wont to make the whole state famous as "Hell and Texas."

We trust this windy orator may not discover that the fond wife of his bosom has proved to him another Delilah, and himself, his erstwhile free neck weakly esconced in a starched white collar, to the loss forever of his fame as the "Collarless" one, become another Sampson "shorn of his locks." But, alas! such is the evanescent quality of this wispy fragment of pinkish vapor in the Western sky, they call "Fame".

Not Sufficiently Rested.

Sleeping late on rainy mornings shows that nature is not satisfied with the amount of recovery from work of the day before. This is the cause of a "bad taste in the mouth," of much yawning, of aches in the joints and of a bad temper at breakfast time. For exactly the same reasons people in mountainous countries sleep much less on the average than those in the lowlands.

Cleaning Made Easy.

To clean kitchen walls and ceiling that are covered with oilcloth close all doors and windows and put on the stove a boiler of clear water and boil the water until the walls and ceiling are wet with the steam. Then tie a soft rag over the broom or brush and wipe them. Painted walls may be cleaned in the same way.

Wall Decorations.

In planning for remodeling or decorating it is well to remember that vertical lines on a wall increase the apparent height of the ceiling, while on the other hand, horizontal lines on the wall bring the ceiling down. When the ceiling is too high striped wall papers and all vertical lines are to be avoided.

Mrs. Newlywed's Troubles.

Mrs. Newlywed (in tears)—"I just don't care! I'm going to give up housekeeping!" Her Dearest Friend—"What! When you took a special course at college in domestic science!' Mrs. Newlywed (sobbing)—"I—I know, but—but I can't find a butcher that did!"—Judge.

Discipline for the Mind.

Accustom yourself to submit on every occasion to a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good. This will give decision, tone and energy to the mind, which, thus disciplined will often reap victory from defeat, and honor from repulse.—Colton.

Daily Thought.

A man may see how this world goes with no eyes. Look with thine ears; see how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief. Hark in thine ears; change places; and, handy-dandy which is the justice, which the thief'—Shakespeare.

When Ma Takes Up Oratory.

When a lady finds out she can make a speech, the husband may as well put the children in a boarding school, strangle the canary bird and renew his acquaintances with the fellows at the club.—Houston Post.

Grace's Idea.

Ruth and Grace were looking at a cemetery a little way off, when Ruth said: "Grace, what is that place over there?" Grace replied: "Oh, Ruth don't you know? That's where the die folks live."

Humor Used Up.

"You must realize that it is time to talk seriously to your constituents.' "I suppose so," replied Senator Sorghum. "By this time they've heard about all the funny stories there are.'

MAN'S LITTLE ENEMIES.

Medical science finds no possible enemy too infinitesimal for patient investigation. Not long ago the searchlight was turned on the plague-bearing rat. Now the investigators are busy over the dangerous activities of various familiar insects. The relations that some forms of insect life bear to malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness have been explained. The house fly, the mosquito, the bedbug and the flea have been blacklisted. The latest group to undergo medical investigation includes the cockroach, the ant and the bee. That the roach may be a disease bearer seems possible, but the toiling ant and the busy bee—symbols of tireless energy—would seem to be exempt from this serious charge. Yet an eminent investigator now declares that the ant, in addition to being the housekeeper's annoyance, may readily become a disseminator of baleful micro-organisms. It is the same investigator who holds the bee under suspicion, although his charges are not direct. He relates that he has observed a species of stingless bee in the Canal zone, a species that visits garbage heaps and gathers substances that are molded into the cells in which the honey is deposited. Numerous cases of severe illness among the natives who eat this honey are believed to be traceable to the stingless bee's unclean habit.

Last year in the United States 5,471 persons were killed as a consequence of walking on railroad tracks—that is 15 a day, or one every 96 minutes. Such a sacrifice of life is an extraordinary commentary on American carelessness. The time saved or the convenience gained by short cuts that involve exposure to peril are assuredly not worth the cost. Most railroads have signs posted warning trespassers of prosecution, but the warning is seldom followed by action. Probably did the railroads prosecute they would be accused of persecution; therefore, they evade the unpopular course. The safety-first educational propaganda must be looked to as the influence to change this attitude, and in this the railroads are taking a commendable lead.

The Missouri is the muddiest river in the Mississippi valley; it carries more silt than any other large river in the United States except possibly the Rio Grande and the Colorado. For every square mile of country drained it carries downstream 381 tons of dissolved and suspended matter each year. In other words, the river gathers annually from the country that it drains more than 123,000,000 tons of silt and soluble matter, some of which it distributes over the flood plains below to form productive agricultural lands, but most of which finds its way at last to the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States is practically the only market for gems at the present time; so it's no wonder to learn that imports of precious stones are increasing. But here's a curious thing—it is said that prices are rising. Now why should that be? Is it logical under the circumstances? The explanation is obvious that Americans are bidding against themselves.

There are now in existence so many societies for the prevention of so many different things, and so many more being formed all the time for the prevention of other things, that it would be a good idea to inaugurate a few societies for the prevention of societies for the prevention of things.

Of course the working girl ought to have $8 a week. But what if some other girl whose father won't buy her one of those nifty little costumes in the store window offers to do the work for less?

On the other hand, the results of a bacteriological analysis of the free lunch may make it all the more attractive to those valiant souls who delight in taking a sporting chance.

Even a Christian woman can't help feeling a thrill of joy when she discovers that her enemy has just suffered three blowouts seven miles from town.

Strange that the belligerents haven't thought to load their big guns with cans of live rattlesnakes. They have tried about everything else.

It is meanly predicted that when dyestuffs can no longer be procured some girls will show pale cheeks. The horrors of war!

Even a female athlete is not strong enough to prevent a spindle-shanked swain from kissing her if she likes him.

A speechless banquet is not one of the kind that winds up with speechless banqueters.

What a blessing the capture of Dvinsk and Pinsk will be to the war poets.

That Kind of Girl.

"She is the sort of girl," said Eph Wiley yesterday, "who will turn around to see if she has attracted your attention and then frown at you for looking at her."—Topeka Capital.

For Iron Mold.

A solution of salts of lemon and warm water will remove iron mold from linen. The article should be well rinsed afterward in clean water and allowed to dry.

Our Annual White Sale

OUR BIGGEST JANUARY EVENT!

A superb display of the finest White Goods of every kind! The latest styles—qualities unsurpassed and last but not least—for prices **ONE THIRD** to **ONE HALF** off usual figures.

We wish frankly to tell our patrons the **WHY** of these low prices.

1—Many of these White Goods are **SAMPLES** gotten together by our Mr. Fogel after a diligent search for just such goods. Our patrons have already found out the Fact, and we are now giving them the reason for the Fact.

2—Many of the manufacturers of White Muslin Underwear knowing our custom of paying spot cash for our purchases, have given us as a special inducement to buy large amounts Heavy Cuts in the prices, the lion's share of which as an advertisement we can afford to pass on to our pleased customers.

We thus attract new patrons for our White Sale, many of whom we have the satisfaction of making permanent patrons of our whole Store. Thanks to this fair treatment it has resulted that Fogel & Burstan's Annual White Sale has become a noted Yearly Event among the ladies of Middletown and the country far around—The White Sale of the County outside Wilmington, famous for **FINE QUALITY, FINE STYLES and LOW PRICES.**

But we regret to tell our patrons we fear this is our last Bargain White Sale. Raw cotton is up and going higher, while all grades of manufactured Cotton Goods and Laces are advancing. So we urge our patrons to buy at once, and in larger quantities than their immediate wants require, for we warn you all—"These Goods Can **NOT** be duplicated at these prices. When this supply is exhausted we are sorry to say our customers will have to pay more money for the same goods.

We give below only a few of the many desirable things you will find in our big stocks.

$1.98 gowns at.....**$1.50**
1.50 " ".....**98c**
1.50 slightly mussed gowns at.....**75c** during white sale only.
75c trimmed petticoats at.....**50c**
$1.50 embroidery and lace trimmed skirts at.....**98c**
$1.98 skirts lace and embroidery trimmed at.....**$1.50**
Misses embroidery trimmed skirts were 98c and $1.25 at.....**50c**
Corset Covers, 5oc at **39c**, 75c at **50c**, 39c at **25c.**

Camisote prettily trimmed in lace and embroidery at.....**50c**
Ladies drawers, beautifully trimmed, in embroidery regular 75c value at.....**50c**
A special ladies, drawer for this sale,.....**25c**
Hand embroidered gowns in flesh pink, and white.....**98c**
All our combinations reduced **ONE THIRD OFF** $1.98 at **1.25**, $1.50 at **98c**, 98c at **50c.**
Misses 39c drawers at **25c** during sale only.
Special reduction in lace and embroideries during White Sale.
A beautiful line of ladies white waists 98c and $1.98.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

Middletown, Delaware

SUCCESS · INSURANCE

A Business Education is a gilt-edged policy against failure for ambitious young men and young women. It insures position, promotion and independence.

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Our catalog gives full information; ask for YOUR copy now.

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—INCORPORATED 1847—

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Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
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CANNOT UNDERSTAND STEEL

Scientists Puzzled Over What They Assert to Be a Most Unusual Freak of Nature.

If it were not for one tiny, erratic break in nature's orderly progression, we should never have had the machinery that has brought about modern civilization. For we should not have had steel. It is true we should have had iron, but pure iron is almost useless. It is only when a small quantity of carbon is added to it that it becomes hard enough to take a cutting edge. Then it is called steel.

Why steel hardens is an unsolved problem. The Scientific American reproduces some extracts from an address before the British Institute of Mechanical Engineers, delivered by Professor Arnold, who had for many years been investigating the chemical and mechanical relations between iron, carbon and other metals, and Sir Robert Hadfield's experiments that called attention to this "break" in the order of nature which alone makes steel possible.

Nickel and cobalt are so closely related to iron in their properties and in their position in the periodic classification — atomic weights, specific gravity, fusing point and valence being almost the same—that it might be expected they would behave identically when united with carbon. Not so, however. Sir Robert Hadfield found that when the "steel" made of nickel and cobalt was heated or hammered the carbon came out of the composition and was precipitated as graphite. If iron behaved this way tool steel would turn to cast iron as soon as heated; and it is on the fact that it does not—"a seemingly quite erratic departure on nature's part from her orderly plan"—that modern manufacture is founded.

NOT ORDINARY "SOB" STORY

Rich Little Poor Girl Depicted as Heroine of Incident That Is "Somewhat Different."

The rich little poor girl stood outside her door. On the one side were snow and ice and the little girl, with her arms full of boxwood, which she had gleaned from the streets. On her way home she had passed a fire, and the water from the fire hose had frozen to the heat stimulators. Ah, but let us look on the other side of the door. A fireplace was there, with three little ones and their mother gathered about it. On the stove were kettles full of various substances. Perhaps they were eatables—we shall never know. But there was no fire in the fireplace nor in the stove. No warm glow radiated from the hearth, nor did the kettles sing on the stove. The rich little poor girl knocked. She was let in. They had been waiting for her since daybreak—she had been out all night. Her mother was the first to speak. And this is what she said, it meanwhile being remembered that the family was cold, destitute, forlorn, but trying to keep up the pace: "Have you got a cigarette? I am half starved."—Harvard Lampoon.

Athenian Climate.

Athens, according to Byron, was the choicest spot in Europe, in respect to climate. He found it "a perpetual spring; during eight months I never passed a day without being as many hours on horseback; rain is extremely rare, snow never lies in the plains, and a cloudy day is an agreeable rarity. In Spain, Portugal, and every part of the East which I visited, except Ionia and Attica, I found no such superiority of climate to our own; and at Constantinople, where I passed May, June and part of July, you might 'damn the climate, and complain of spleen,' five days out of seven." But men's luck differs. Gladstone and his party were only a few days at Athens in December, 1858; but, as Lord Morley says, "illusions as to the eternal summer with which the poets have blessed the Isles of Greece vanished as they found deep snow in the streets, icicles on the Acropolis, and snowballing in the Parthenon."

The Gift Package.

A line of parcel-post salesmanship that has been tested and found a winner is selling apples in gift packages, a certain number of pounds put up in a neat package and labeled "Birthday Apples," to be mailed from the grower's orchard to a given address at the paid order of the buyer. This has been proved a pretty way of remembering a friend, like mailing him a postcard, and saves the purchaser all trouble, other than the writing of the order with inclosure of stamps or coin.

This method can cover fruits and other produce in season. At the holidays every product of the farm and woods may be utilized, and the gift packages placed in store windows, where their attractively stamped cases attract custom.

The Old Capitol Building.

The structure in Washington city known as the "Old Capitol Building" has a memorable history. It was erected in 1800, and was originally designed as a tavern, or boarding house. On account of poor management, the tavern was closed after a few years. During the war of 1812 the British captured Washington and burned several of the public buildings, including the capitol. The government then purchased this tavern building for the use of congress, and here both houses met for several years. Within its walls two presidents were inaugurated, and in it John C. Calhoun died.

Watch Runs Backward.

A jeweler has devised a watch which runs backward, the figures on the dial being arranged in opposite direction to the usual kind. The watch was invented at the suggestion of a left-handed person who complained that it was always hard for her to tell time on the average clock, because she thought "left-handed." With the new type of dial the process of reading the hands was easier. Other left-handed persons seeing the new watch agreed that they could read it with more facility than the other type.—Popular Mechanics.

GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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GETTING A BETTER POSITION.

The stagnant pool is useless and a menace to health. Its water is unfit to drink, and its sluggishness will not turn a water wheel. It either dries up or it remains a blot on the landscape.

The man who stays where he is, without thinking of bettering his condition is like the stagnant pool, for sooner or later, unless he attempts to create a current, he will, like the pool, dry up or else remain an unwelcome member of society.

Conversely, however, there is always as much danger in attempting to rush as there is in remaining placid.

The mountain torrent, although active, does not have the body or the quantity of energy necessary for utilization.

However profitable your position may be, you have a right to consider advancement, but when you carry this consideration beyond the lines of ordinary caution, and plunge, leap and run, you are likely to dash yourself to pieces and to be no better off—perhaps worse off—than you would have been had you remained at a standstill.

Do not be dissatisfied with your lot to the extent of making yourself miserable. Be dissatisfied only in so far as it will encourage you to look ahead and to attempt, with the use of your common sense, to better your condition.

Do not make a move until you are reasonably sure that it will lead to improvement; and, further, do not take undue chances.

If you have a family or others dependent upon you, you have no right to jeopardize their interests and your own by taking speculative chances.

Plant yourself firmly upon the rock of your present position. Reach out into the unknown with both your hands. Look for opportunity. When you think you have found it, subject it to every reasonable test, for half of that which masquerades under the name of opportunity is no firmer than the idle wind which seems to come from nowhere and to go nowhere.

Half of the failures of the world are due to stagnation, to placidity, to a refusal to move when opportunity suggests it, and the other half is made up of those men who are forever dissatisfied, discontented, and over-ambitious; who, without thought, jump for the first line that dangles before them, without waiting to see whether the other end is firmly fastened.

Thousands of young men have thrown up present positions because something else seemed better. They knew how badly off they were where they were, and they did not investigate the future or attempt to analyze apparent or real opportunity. They plunged ahead, leaving a good foundation, that they might reach what appeared to be higher ground, and many of them floundered in the quicksand between.

Keep your feet firmly planted upon the foundation of the present, always looking ahead and upward. But look, and keep on looking, for days, and weeks, and months, and years, before you allow this looking to influence your action, or until you have reasonable proof that what seems to be is a reality.

The ship without an anchor is as unsafe to navigate as one with torn and battered rigging.

Madison Square Tower in Spain.

I have kept the unique wonder of Seville waiting too long already for my recognition, though in its 800 years it should have learned patience enought for worse things.

From its great antiquity alone, if from nothing else, it is plain that the Giralda at Seville could not have been studied from the tower of the Madison Square Garden in New York, which the American will recall when he sees it.

If the case must be reversed and we must allow that the Madison Square tower was studied from the Giralda, we must still recognize that it is no servile copy, but in its frank imitation has a grace and beauty which achieves originality.

Still, the Giralda is always the Giralda, and, though there had been no Saint-Gaudens to tip its summit with such a flying-footed nymph as poises on our own tower, the figure of Faith which crowns it is at least a good weather vane, and from its office of turning, gives the mighty bell tower its name.

Long centuries before the tower was a belfry it served the mosque, which the cathedral now replaces, as a minaret for the muezzin to call the faithful to prayer, but it was then only two-thirds as high.—Harper's Magazine.

Some Difference.

"Now, dis am de question, pahson:' stated Brother Shinpaw. "When de millinnium comes will folks quit working?"

"No, sah!" replied sage old Parson Bagster. "Dey will quit bein' worked."—Kansas City Star.

Those Good Resolutions.

A New Year celebration, like any other, is not a success if it postpones the sincere regret which prompts a good resolution until the morning of January 2.

With the supply of peroxide threatened, it begins to look dark for some of our leading blondes.

The last thing a Yaqui has to worry about is what to do with his prisoners.

Passing of the Scepter.

"Of course," said the bachelor thoughtfully, "there can be no such thing as joint rule in a family. Someone must be the head." "True; but the scepter passes from one to another." "How?" "Well, at the beginning of married life the husband holds it; then it gently and unobtrusively passes to the wife, and he never gets it back again." "She keeps it forever?" "Oh, no; the baby gets it next."

Pineapple Dinner From Soup to Poem.

From the first course until the last pineapple was intermingled in the luncheon. First came pineapple soup. There was a goodly portion of pineapple fritters, and pineapple ice, and the tables were decorated with pineapple cans and real pineapples. In addition to the pineapple speeches and pineapple dishes there was a pineapple poem read by James D. Dole.—Honolulu Star Bulletin.

Most Deadly of Diseases.

The fact that the germ of the pneumonic plague is a relative to the bubonic germ and that no one knows how it becomes pneumonic, as a specialist has declared, make very little difference to the sufferer from the disease, for it is said to be about 100 per cent fatal. It is the plague which killed off 25,000,000 Europeans in the fourteenth century.

Quite Definite.

Edmund's mother, being busy, dispatched him to the corner store to purchase a pair of stockings. She forgot to tell him what size to ask for. At the hosiery counter he pondered gravely the clerk's question as to what size, then brightening he said: "I want a pair of stockings for a woman thirty years old."

Too Many Have That Idea.

"Knowledge is power," remarked the party of the first part. "Maybe so," responded the party of the second part, "but you want to get rid of the idea that when you switch off for the night the trolley cars have to stop running."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Get Rid of Rats.

A good way to get rid of rats is to collect some thin chips, pieces of shingles, or tin, and pour over them enough molasses to cover them well. Sprinkle dry lye over the chips and place them in every rat hole you can find. The rats will soon move out.

Twins.

The tendency to produce more than one child at a birth runs in families. It is handed down from mother to daughter. If the former has given birth to one or more sets of twins, the latter is rather likely to do the same thing.

The Other Side.

Mix—"This paper says that a Kansas farmer who is worth $20,000 is considered rich enough to move to the city." Hicks—"Does it say how rich a city man ought to be to turn farmer?"—Albany Argus.

Couldn't Blame Him.

Clergyman—"Do you mean to say that your wife goes to church every Sunday without you?" Husband—"Yes, but it isn't my fault. I can't persuade her to stay home."—Boston Transcript.

Friendship.

Friendship supplies the place of everything to those who know how to make the right use of it; it makes your prosperity more happy, and it makes your adversity more easy.—Selected.

Humility Not All.

Humility is the part of wisdom and is most becoming in men. But let no one discourage self-reliance; it is, of all, the greatest quality of true manliness.—Louis Kossuth.

Over-Suspicious.

"Some men is so suspicious," said Uncle Eben, "dat if a fairy was to come along an' offer to grant 'em three wishes dey'd have de fairy arrested foh bein' a swindler."

Napoleon's Idea of Life.

Life is but a light dream, which soon vanishes. To live is to suffer. The sincere man struggles incessantly to gain the victory over himself.—Napoleon.

Excellent Artificial Coffee.

It is said that an artificial coffee has been invented by a Japanese which has a large percentage of nourishment, the right flavor and low cost.

Jackal a Gleaner.

The jackal follows in the wake of lions and tigers and feeds from the remains of the marauding expeditions of the larger animals.

Earth's Wettest Region.

With an annual rainfall exceeding 600 inches, southern Assam is the world's wettest region.

X-Rays on Microscope.

A microscope using X-rays has been perfected by a French scientist.

Artificial Mother-of-Pearl.

Muscovite, or common mica, is the basis of an artificial mother-of-pearl described in the patent specification of three Paris inventors. Pellicles or layers of the muscovite and such material as gelatin are alternately superposed, compressed while heated, and immersed for a short time in methyl aldehyde. The muscovite may be first treated with titanium chloride solution and strongly heated. Fish scales or fine micaceous scales may be applied to the gelatin layers.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN.
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JANUARY, 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During JANUARY 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

ESTATE OF MARGARET S. JOHNSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret S. Johnson, late of Blackbird Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harry S. Woodkeeper on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 23d day of November A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Middletown, Del.
HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Administrator.

A Wonderful Sale of Men's & Young Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits

Every Overcoat brand new, up-to-date, the kind that meets every requirement of the young fellows, to whom snappy appearance and good lines are as important as good quality—all the popular styles, single-breasted box back, double breasted semi fitting, balmacoons, ulster and conservative styles. The young men's styles are quarter lined with silk, the conservative styles are lined through, some with silk others with serge.

$18.00 Overcoats
$20.00 Overcoats
$15.00
$13.50 Overcoats
$12.50 Overcoats
$10.00

$10 Youths' Coats, age 10 to 16, $5.00. $5.00 Boys' Coats, age 4 to 14, $3.50 and $4.00

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Our old standard of quality and workmanship, up-to-date styles. These Suits will please and satisfy the most fastidious young man as he will find the new models with one, two and three button, with patch pockets, with single or double-breasted vests. The conservative man will be delighted with the excellent models we have for him.

$17.00 Suits, Men's & Young Men's
$18.50 " " " "
$20.00 " " " "
$15
$13.50 Suits, Men's & Young Men's
$12.50 " " " "
$10

Boy's Suits Reduced, age 6 to 17. $4.00 Suits for $2.50 and $3.00. $5.00 Suits for $3.50. $7.50 and $8 Suits for $5.

Rubber Boots Reduced—The old reliable Woonsocket Boots, now $3.00. Hip Boots at $4.00 and $5.00.

Sweater Coats at $5.00

Shaker knit shawl collars, knitted in pockets, knit to fit all in one piece.

MAROON, BLUE, BROWN, OLIVE, MIXED AND GREEN

Same Styles in $4, $3 and $2 Sweaters
Our 50 Cent Special Beats Them All

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Men's and Boys', any kind you wish for.
Some special 50c Fleece we are selling at 35c.
Natural Wool at 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per garment.
Extra Derby, 50c kind 38c per garment.
Natural Deroy at $1.00 and $1.50 per garment.
Double Breast Shirts 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Union Suits, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50.

SHOES

We make a specialty of pleasing every customer perfectly. Only the most reliable brands of Shoes are carried and care is taken that every shoe is fitted properly.

WALK OVER Shoes $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.
W. L. DOUGLASS Shoes $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00.
BOYS' SHOES $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
WINTER EVERY-DAY SHOES—We make a specialty of good, solid, every-day Shoes, strongly made of pure leather, with all leather insoles and counters at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

EDW. G. WALLS, Smyrna, Del.

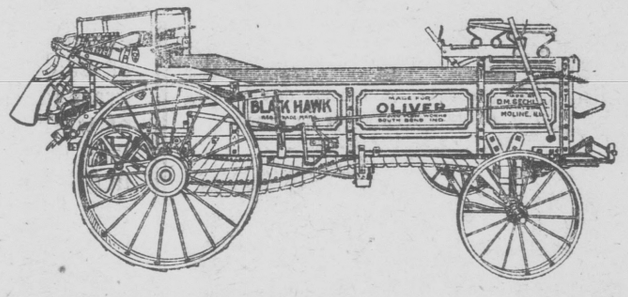
ONE PRICE TO ALL

NOTICE!

WATCH-- this space in the next issue for our great reductions

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE
S. M. ROSENBERG, PROP.
Middletown, - - Delaware.

J. F. McWhorter & Son



"BLACK HAWK" Spreader

Made for Oliver Plow Works

Light draft. Easy to load. Best construction.
Wide spread. Paddles to help pulverize manure.
Spreads 7 feet wide. It is 41 in. from ground to top of box.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at your druggist or from the store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.—Adv.

Youthful Diplomat.

"My last office boy was a wonder. I'm sorry I lost him."

"Very efficient, I suppose?"

"Oh, he couldn't lick a stamp without making a mess of it, but when it came to explaining things to my wife over the telephone I have never seen his equal."

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sours, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Trying the Jury.

"What is the status of that murder case you are on?"

"Counsel for the defense has convicted all us jurymen of being the sons of parents, and intimates that we will be criminals if we don't let his client go."

SALTS IF BACKACHY OR KIDNEYS TROUBLE YOU

Eat Less Meat If Your Kidneys Aren't Acting Right or If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

No Conveniences.

New Servant—An' have yez a garage on the place?

Suburban Housewife—No, we have no car.

New Servant—Then I can't come wid yez. I have to have a place for me car.—Puck.

Thoughtless.

"Didn't the fire spoil your party?"

"Oh! dreadfully. Not one of the firemen was in evening dress."

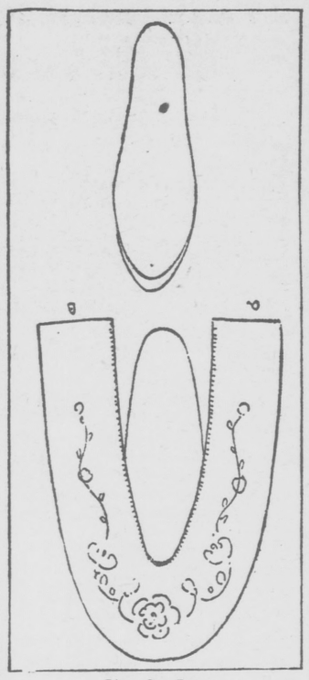
PRETTY LITTLE GIFT

SHOE WORKBOX WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Worthy Tribute of Affection From Small Daughter to the Mother She Adores—Calls for Careful and Conscientious Work.

The small girl who would like to make mother or elder sister a gift, but whose pocket money is limited, should try her hand at this little Chinese shoe workbox. She will surely succeed if she can sew at all, and if she will be very careful about the cutting and sewing.

One must cut two pieces of cardboard, each seven inches long, then shape it into a sole and take off one-quarter inch from the toe of one piece. The larger piece is covered on one side with white muslin and the smaller with a bit of bright silk or satin. Next, a strip of muslin is sewed all around the white covered sole and then to the smaller sole, silk upward.



Plan for Box.

When this is sewed together you have a sole half an inch in thickness turning up at the toe as the Chinaman's shoe does. Fill this with cotton.

The "upper" of the shoe is made from scraps of left-over black satin embroidered in bright, crude Chinese colorings, simple or elaborate as one is skilled at such work. The satin should be about eight inches square, but the better plan is to measure carefully after the sole is ready. This may measure a little more or less than the dimensions given, depending upon the

The Box Complete.

depth of the seam taken or similar trifles. The decorated "upper" is lined with the bright silk, the edges buttonholed together and then joined at the heel, A to B. Lastly it is sewed to the sole. To furnish make a little pincushion and push into the toe; put a strap across the heel to take a pocket of needles; place a spool each of black and white thread in the basket, together with a tiny pair of scissors, which can be bought for ten cents.

The one thing to remember is to take time in making this pretty box. It costs next to nothing, but it will not be a success if carelessly done.

I saw an exquisite model of this work case that is to be given to a bride. It is carried out in white satin embroidered in silk and silver thread in a wistaria design, the lining being of wistaria colored silk to match.

SWEATER SET

This charming sweater set primarily intended for the outdoor girl, has become so popular that all those desiring a chic combination have taken to it. The model is a silk set in banana color with white coat and deep girdle sash and the smartest of caps.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR

Various Ideas Which Will Commend Themselves to the Woman Who Dresses With Taste.

Every woman should study her face, forehead, ears, the set of her head on her shoulders. Then she should dress her hair to hide any unattractive angles or features and to accentuate the well-formed and attractive features.

To some the hair is more becoming if the greater part of the forehead shows. To others the hair drawn down so as to "cut" the forehead proves more becoming.

If the ears are not beautifully shaped the hair should be brought over them by all means. If covering the entire ear forms an angle that is not becoming to the face, the lobe of the ear should be allowed to show.

The eyes are particularly affected by the manner of combing the hair. Some eyes, especially the almond-shaped, are most beautiful when the hair comes over the forehead, almost touching the eyebrows. Other eyes appear larger and give forth more brilliancy if the hair is drawn well away. Parting the hair in the center or on the side also has great influence on the eyes.

And the nose! That is placed in such a variety of positions and is itself of so many shapes and sizes that there seems no set rule to go by. The principal thing to avoid is accentuating the length of a large nose and the smallness of a small nose. Also to remember that the profile should be one of woman's greatest attractions. If the hair on the back of the head is dressed out from the head too far and too low the profile of a large nosed person is entirely spoiled; and the head looks disfigured.

A well-shaped head makes the art of hair dressing much less difficult than it is for the person with a poorly shaped head. But the right puffs, braids, knots and swirls of hair will make any woman's head appear to be of classic shape.

Effective Schemes.

Fur is frequently introduced as a trimming detail, and several effective schemes are being carried out with a combination of crape and skunk. A charming example is a blouse of the palest of pale pink chiffon with veiled fine ivory shadow lace arranged to fall in a little basque movement over a deep belt of black panne, tiny black dots trimming the V-shaped neck opening and sleeves, which are furthermore adorned by ruffles of fine net. The distinctive feature is a little bolero of old gold mousseline de soie the edges bordered by a finger depth of skunk fur, the fronts just caught together by a cameo brooch.

In a Texas city fuel briquettes of much heating value are being made by a company which collects garbage and combines it with crude tar.

WHITE SILK EASY TO CLEAN

If Carefully Washed, the Material Will Not Be Injured in the Slightest Degree.

White silk need never be cleaned, but should be washed. It is true that unless you are careful it will turn yellow, but if the silk is washed as it should be it will stay quite white and new in color. In the first place, silk should never be allowed to become much soiled, for it will turn yellow if too much soiled. It should be washed in warm (not hot) water and castile soap. The silk should be well rinsed and dipped in blued water at the last. Care should be taken not to have the water too blue, but just enough to have the silk keep that new white shade. Hang it up until it is not quite dry, but dry enough to press nicely with a warm iron.

If there are any grease spots, powdered magnesia should be applied to the wrong side under a cold pressure. Leave it on for some hours and then rub off. If the spots are not quite gone, apply again. If this treatment is followed carefully there need be no complaint of the silk turning yellow.

A Word About Sleeves.

The girl with thin arms, or arms that have not reached the beauty of shapeliness, will find bell sleeves ideal for her afternoon dress.

There is something not only becoming but charmingly feminine in the undersleeves of pin-spotted net lace or embroidered muslin that this type of arm covering requires, and the method of tying them at the wrists with narrow velvet ribbon is delightful also.

For the evening puffed sleeves will be approved, and they, too, are infinitely girlish in appearance, the new way of braceleting them just where the drooping shoulder line curves outward into the first puff adding piquancy to the design.

Crepe Blouses Favored.

Georgette crepe is the most favored material for the dressy separate blouse, and the very pale tints, such as champagne, flesh-pink and ivory, are most in demand.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains. "Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."

THOUGHT FOR THE INVALID.

Invalid cooking is a most important and interesting subject, and one which demands a knowledge of dietetics as well as taste, tact and patience.

First and foremost in dealing with an invalid we must remember that he is out of balance mentally as well as physically. In the days of convalescence, when life is beginning to be worth while, the small things of every day will interest and little things will irritate, which would never be noticed in health.

It is not necessary to mention that the tray should be as immaculate in its appointments, no matter how simple, as are all other things about an invalid. Where laundry needs to be considered, there are any number of pretty paper napkins which can be bought in different designs and colors. For a child the bright colors will be interesting and a variety will be a source of entertainment. In case of infectious diseases paper napkins are quite a necessity. The small paper cases, too, may be used for a tiny custard or bit of dessert.

A flower or two on the tray will be most welcome. The tiny vases which hold a small bunch of violets or a single rose are well adapted for use on a tray.

Set the tray as carefully as a place is laid at the table, and in the same order. A small pot of steaming tea which may be poured by the invalid is an item to be remembered.

Never ask a patient what he would like to eat or drink. Let his food be a surprise, as it will taste better.

Do not watch every mouthful he eats, for some people do not enjoy the sensation. Do not serve fried foods to a sick person, nor food in any large quantity. It is much better for them to want more than be surfeited at the sight of too much. Twice baked bread should be served with the broths and beef juices.

Sponge cake is the only desirable kind to serve.

Cocoa is better than chocolate, unless the patient needs the fat, and is able to take care of it.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

For a company cake the following recipe is especially fine: Take the whites of six eggs, the yolks of five, one cupful each of sugar and flour, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, the juice and rind of a large orange. Beat the whites very stiff and add half of the sugar, beat the yolks and add the other half, beat five minutes, add the orange to the yolks and when well mixed add to the whites, then fold in the flour that has been sifted with the cream of tartar. Bake slowly 40 minutes. If using a gas oven, light the oven just as the cake is put in.

Chocolate Caramel Cake.—Take two ounces of chocolate, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, a quarter of a cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix as usual and bake in layers. For the filling cook together a cupful and a half of sugar, half a cupful of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of butter; cook until it hairs. Cool, add vanilla.

Date Torte.—A cupful each of chopped dates, nuts and sugar, a tablespoonful of flour, and a teaspoonful of baking powder with two well-beaten eggs. Bake and serve with whipped cream.

Almond Tartlets.—Line patty tins with rich paste. Blanch and chop a third of a pound of almonds, add two tablespoonfuls of rolled cracker crumbs, sifted, three eggs, beaten, a third of a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of milk, salt and vanilla to taste. Fill the shells and bake.

Date Bars.—Take a cupful of dates chopped fine, beat two eggs, separating the yolks from the whites, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar to the yolks, then add six level tablespoonfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder with a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, add the chopped dates and a cupful of walnut meats chopped, then fold in the whites and bake in a slow oven in a sheet. Cut when cold in pieces the size of a wafer.

Nellie Maxwell

Silk in History.

The credit of making the first silk is given to Si-Ling, wife of Hoang-Ti, emperor of China, 2600 B. C. Among the Greeks Aristotle—384-322 B. C.—is the first who mentions it. It was not until A. D. 530, however, that it began to be cultivated in Europe, the first eggs being then brought from India by some monks.

Doesn't Follow.

A common error is in regarding a man who has made a success in one thing as an authority on everything.

Danish West Indies.

The Danish West Indies, comprising the three islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, have an aggregate area of 138 square miles. The 28,000 inhabitants, most of whom are of the negro race, are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane, cotton, fruit and vegetables.

Few of Them Can Do That.

There would be less temptation to speculate if the losers could talk as interestingly as a winner.—Washington Star.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS

Splendid Flock of Turkeys.

The care which turkeys receive during the winter is a determining factor in the successful management of a flock. They cannot stand filth and if forced to live in it will soon sicken and die.

In an address some time ago on turkey raising Mr. W. J. Bell, who has had about thirty years' experience in the business, said:

"A great many people do not give

The Great American Bird.

their turkeys any attention in the winter months, and that is not right. I feed my turkeys oats in the morning and a full feed of good sound fall wheat at night, and I give them small, unsalable apples for green feed.

"Another way in which turkeys are neglected in winter time is when there is snow on the ground and they cannot get any grit or gravel. It is necessary to have a bank of gravel that they can go to, and in the absence of that they should be supplied with commercial grit.

"Turkeys should have access to pure water at all times. If they do not get pure water they will drink out of the pools in the yard at this time of the year. A great many people tell me their turkeys are sick, and I attribute the cause chiefly to their drinking the water from pools in the yard. When the snow leaves the ground in the spring I take away the wheat and give them only a light feed of oats once a day, because they roam the fields and get a large amount of nutriment that is left over from the previous year. If you feed them oats and wheat right along the females will be too fat. The male does not look for feed. He is showing his beauty off all through the spring, and I feed the males oats in the morning and wheat at night in order to keep them in good condition.

"The birds should have a range every day out around the yard, and they should never be confined to the buildings. As to night treatment, the last two or three years I have left my turkeys to roost on the fences on the southeast side of the barn, where they are protected from the northwest winds. I would not say that they are not better there than in an open shed. In no case should they be compelled to roost in a henhouse."

POINTS ON FEEDING LAYERS

Ration Should Be Economical, Appetizing and Nutritious and Contain Variety of Feeds.

In choosing a ration for the laying hen the poultryman has several points to consider. Such a ration should be economical, appetizing and nutritious and it should contain a variety of feeds.

The ration used in feeding laying hens at the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment station is as follows:

GRAIN FEED.	Lb.
Cracked corn	60
Wheat	60
Oats	33
DRY MASH.	
Corn meal	200
Bran	100
Wheat middlings	100
Meat scrap	100

The grain feed is fed night and morning, a lighter allowance being fed in the morning than in the evening. The plan followed at the Pennsylvania station is to feed approximately twice as much whole grain as mash grain. The mash is fed in hoppers, which for light breeds may be left open all day but for heavier breeds should be accessible only part of the day. Some grit in the form of oyster shell or ground limestone and some green feed such as cabbage, mangel-wurzels, sprouted oats, potato parings or ground green bone should be provided, in addition to the ration given above.

WHEAT IS BEST FOR POULTRY

Good All Year Round, but More Especially During Laying Season—Contains Much Protein.

Wheat is one of the best grain feeds for poultry all the year around, and especially during the laying season.

It contains more protein than corn, and is, therefore, a greater aid in flesh and egg production.

It is the protein in the bran mash that makes it so valuable, and if wheat cannot be had reasonably, the bran mash should be a part of the daily feed for laying hens.

GUARD FOWLS AGAINST ROUP

Birds Suffering From Colds and Exposure Are Quite Susceptible—Make Use of Preventives.

Roup is a germ disease thought by some to be caused by the Bacillus Avisepticus; very infectious and usually transmitted by exposure to infected birds or to coops, roosts and yards where roupy birds have been.

Birds suffering from colds and exposure are more susceptible and to guard against roup, you should use tonics and preventives, which not only tend to prevent this dread disease but help to keep the birds in the pink of condition and working overtime on the egg basket.

Vermin Keep Poultrymen Busy.

In six weeks a single pair of lice, under favorable conditions, can give rise to 125,000. When they multiply that fast it certainly takes an active poultryman to keep ahead of them.

Charcoal for Chickens.

A box of charcoal should be kept where the chickens can get at it.

MATING TIME FOR TURKEYS

Strong, Healthy Birds Begin to Lay at Very Opening of Breeding Season—Give Good Care.

Strong, healthy, vigorous turkeys will mate and begin to lay at the very opening of the breeding season, while weaker stock will merely consume feed until the warmer weather makes itself felt in the spring. It is true that the feed and care that the birds receive, the proportion of males to females, and many other things enter into the matter of egg-fertility and strength of the germs, but besides all these the strength of the ancestral stock plays no little part. Without good care strong birds may not beget strong poults, but no amount of care will enable weak birds to produce strong ones.

It is after the spring hatches that the difference between good stock and weak stock makes itself most keenly felt in turkeydom, for that is the time when the poult mortality runs highest. Where coveys from undersized or otherwise deficient ancestry will dwindle steadily from week to week, until possibly only fifteen or twenty per cent of the original hatch remain, the coveys hatched from vigorous breeding stock will be far better, perhaps sixty to ninety per cent of the young birds surviving the danger period under identical conditions. If the poults are ranging with the turkey hen the difference shows most markedly, for the greater intelligence, alertness, strength and solicitude of the better turkey mother also play their part.

GIVE NESTS GOOD ATTENTION

Should Be Refilled With Straw or Excelsior and All Fowls Thoroughly Dusted With Powder.

Refill the nests with straw or excelsior and dust the pullets and hens thoroughly with insect powder. Repeat this in a week or ten days.

This should effectually destroy all body lice and these pests should not bother the birds for some time, especially if in addition to the dust bath a handful of sulphur or insect powder is put into each nest.

CARING FOR WINTER LAYERS

Disease and Empty Egg Basket Result From Overcrowding—Hen Demands Good Ventilation.

Small flocks often lay better than large ones in the winter time. The reason is because they have better attention. Often the large flock is put into crowded quarters and fed poorly. Of course, this means disease and an empty egg basket.

Better to cull the flock very closely and keep only the hens that can be comfortable in the building. They must have room to exercise and they must have plenty of fresh air.

The laying hen demands lots of ventilation, but must be shielded from any draft of air.

Use Some Grain.

A roughage ration of any kind is not sufficient during the winter. A little grain helps out wonderfully.

Don't Overfeed Fowls.

Do not at any time overfeed your fowls, give just enough to have them clean it all up nicely.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Always Complaining.

Greene—He's a hypochondriac—he has no disease.

Wise—But he has many complaints.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets Druggists refund money if it fails to cure E. W GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A Good Excuse.

Judge—What excuse had you for drinking?

Prisoner—I was dry, your honor.

Ec-Zene Kills Eczema.

Let us prove it. Accept no substitute. If your Druggist does not have it, write to Ec-Zene Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Adv.

Speed Mania.

"How are you getting along with Miss Gadson?"

"I think I'm ahead of all the other fellows so far, as I have the fastest motor car in town."

"I see."

"But I'll be out of the race if she ever gets acquainted with a fellow who owns a high-power aeroplane."

Probably Had Right Idea.

A traveler entered an inn where a Quaker sat by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles and rubbing his eyes, which looked very inflamed, the newcomer, in one breath, called for some brandy and made a grievous complaint about his eyes.

"They are getting weaker and weaker," said he. "And now even the spectacles appear to do no good."

The Quaker looked first at him and then at the brandy.

"I tell thee, friend, what I think," said he. "If thou wouldst wear thy spectacles over thy mouth for a few months thine eyes would get well again."

Retort Courteous.

Chairman Walsh of the industrial relations commission is used to holding his own with millionaires. They tell a story about a millionaire with whom he played a round of golf during one of his committee investigations last year.

It was on the millionaire's private course, and Mr. Walsh, teeing off, sliced the ball, which fell into a marsh.

"New ball, caddy," he said.

"But, Mr. Walsh," the millionaire remonstrated, "aren't you going to look for that ball?"

"No, sir; I'm not," Mr. Walsh answered.

"But, Mr. Walsh," persisted the millionaire, "that ball cost 75 cents."

Mr. Walsh looked the millionaire in the eye and smiled.

"My dear sir," he said, "when I get to be as rich as you are maybe I'll be able to afford the time to look for lost golf balls. Caddy, put the new one here."

PRESSED HARD
Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.